The Centre Reporter.

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CAPITOL GOSSIP

NEWS OF A WEEK AT THE NATION'S CAPITOL.

President Cleveland Fifty-six Years Old on Saturday. The Removing of Pension Commissioner Raum.

WASHINGTON, MAR. 20.—President Cleveland was fifty-six years old Saturday, and hisnumerous callers did not forget to tender congratulations and wish him "many happy returns." The day was not celebrated in any way at the White House, unless the unusually hard days work put in by the President and his assistants can be called a celebration. That the rule against the appointment of ex-officials is not an iron clad affair was demonstrated when Representative Springer, of Illinois, at the head of a delegation, presented the name of Mr. L. W. Chambers, who was postmaster at Jacksonville, Ill., under Mr. Cleveland's last administration, as a candidate for reappointment. The President at once reminded Mr. Springer of the one term rule. "Bnt Mr. President," replied Mr. Springer, "this is an exceptional case. Mr. Chambers was the best postmaster the town ever had and the citizens generally wish him re-appointed. Besides, he was not allowed to serve out his term." "Ah" replied Mr. Cleveland, "that makes quite a difference. Please put the facts in writing and submit to me."

His thoroughness with everything that comes before him is what surprises those who come in contact with President Cleveland more than any other one trait in his character. A case in point came under my personal observation several days ago. The President made an appointment setting a time early the next morning to hear an appeal for executive clemency for a condemned murderer, whose crime—the deliberate murder of his young wife and her brother—was one of the most brutal ever committed in Washington. At the time the President knew little more about the case than that a last appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States in behalf of the prisoner had failed a day or two before, but he sent for a complete record of the case and when he met those who came to make the appeal he was as familiar with the case as they were, although he had been compelled to remain up nearly all night to acquire the knowledge. Of course they were surprised to find all of their arguments so well met by the President, but after seeing how thoroughly posted he was on the case they were not surprised at his refusal to interfere with the carrying out of the sentence. This is only one case, but it furnishes a fair sample of the methods of the President. It was because he did not possess the knowledge about Hawaii that he deemed it necessary to intelligent action that the treaty was withdrawn from the Senate and ex-Congressman Blount sent to Hawaii in search of the desired information. He is never precipitate in anything; hence his reputation for making few mistakes, and for being a safe man.

So many sensational stories have been told and printed during the last week about the President being disappointed at the committee assignments of the senate, and about those assignments having been made by a majority of the democratic caucus in defiance of Mr. Cleveland's wishes, that I have taken special care to obtain the sentiments of the democratic senators regarding those stories. As the result, it can be positively stated that the President made no attempt to interfere in the slightest manner with the committee assignments, which were made in the usual way, in accordance with the wishes of a majority of the democratic Senatorial caucus. Therefore he could not have been disappointed. There can be no doubt that the President regrets that the financial views of a majority of the democratic Senators do not entirely accord with his own, but neither he nor they anticipate any clash on that account, as all good democrats have precisely the same end in view—the prosperity of the country; and that a legislative programme can be arranged upon which all can unite is not doubted in either the White House or the Senate.

Representative Enloe, of Tennesee, who has for a long time been fighting the many abuses for which Pension Commissioner Raum was responsible, has the satisfaction of knowing that he was directly the cause of Raum's resignation being asked for and received by Secretary Smith. Mr. Enloe has no candidate for the office; all he wished was to see Raum "fired out" of the office which he has in various ways disgraced and he did not rest until that was an accomplished fact. It is expected that the new democratic Commissioner of Pensions will be appointed within the next two weeks. Meanwhile, Deputy Commissioner Davidson is acting head of the bureau. As to the new man, Secretary Smith says he is determined to get the best man in the country for the place. The right sort of a man at the head of the Pension Bureau will have an unexcelled opportunity to make a national reputation, by saving some of the millions that are annually squandered upon fraudulent and undeserving pensioners, and that's the sort of a man who will be selected.

Secretary Morton has started in well. One of his first official acts was the dismissal of forty odd employees whose work he considered unnecessary.

COBURN.

A Runaway. A Camp of P. O. S. of A., to be Started.

Andrew Harter made a business trip to Bellefonte on last Saturday.

A. J. Campbell was home over Sunday with his family.

Miss Tamie Musser has gone to Millheim and will remain there several weeks with her parents.

Miss Tamie A. Stover, of Wolf's Store is sojourning among friends at this place for a few days.

Mr. Elmer Smith is digging the foundation for a new house to be erected on the lot recently purchased of Mrs. Kerstetter west of the station.

Mr. Yost has succeeded in getting enough names to start a camp of P. O. S. of A., and a camp will accordingly be instituted on Friday evening the 24th inst.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. A. Cooney went to Boalsburg on last Saturday to attend the funeral of their brother-in-law Mr. George Fortney, which took place on Monday. Mr. Fortney was killed in the Altoona yards by being knocked off a car while passing under one of the street bridges which cross the railroad at that place.

A horse hitched to a buggy, and belonging to Crider Stover, tore loose on Saturday evening, and ran towards home; but the strangest part is that he went nearly the entire way on the railroad without breaking the buggy. When caught the horse had turned around and was coming towards the place he had started from.

All Confirmed.

The President sent several important appointmens to the senate. The leading one was that of ex-Senator Eustis of Louisiana as minister to France, and Theodore Runyon of New Jersey to succeed that other Jerseyman, William Walter Phelps, as minister to Germany. U. S. district Judge Jenkins of Wisconsin, appointed by Mr. Cleveland during his first term, was named to succeed Judge Gresham on the circuit bench. Wade Hampton gets the position of commissioner of railroads, an honorary and good paying office with very little work. It seems to run to ex-Confederates, as General Joe Johnston held it under Mr. Cleveland's prior administration. A number of marshals, district attorneys and postmasters were appointed, mainly for the South and west. All the appointments were promptly confirmed by the senate.

Will be Held Responsible.

A driver of a vehicle who attempts to pass another on the same road does so at his own peril, for if any accident occurs to the man he is passing the rear driver is responsible, says an exchange. This does not mean that the man in advance is not obliged to yield a part of the road when notified, but that the burden of care rests on the rear driver, who is to see and avoid danger while the other is not. If injury to the leading vehicle results from an attempt to pass, whether on a crowded thoroughfare or on a country road, the rear driver will be held responsible.

The Danger in Traveling.

The people who hesitate about traveling by rail on account of the seeming danger have not a leg to stand on. According to the report of the interstate commerce, the chances of a passenger on a railroad train being killed are only one in 200,000. The number of passengers carried by rail last year was nearly 60,000,000, and the number killed by accident about 300. A good deal larger proportion than that died in their bed; but no body thinks of refusing to go to bed on that account.

ONE THING may operate against the annexation of Hawaii, it is so far out in the Pacific that the American eagle may not be able to fly over there. However we can annex and send some of the eagle's eggs over for hatching. There is always a way out of a difficulty.

—When in need of footwear of any kind, for ladies, gentlemen or children, go to Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte. His styles are the latest, stock the largest and prices the lowest, and these combined with satisfaction guaranteed will delight his customers. A visit will convince you of the truth of these facts.

PENSION ROLL FRAUDS

General Slocum Talks of the Work for a Young Reformer.

Interviewed upon the subject of a recent dispatch from Washington which intimated that he would be offered the position of Commissioner of Pensions, General Henry W. Slocum said:

"If I was twenty years younger I would be glad to accept the position, but at my age I do not feel called upon to take such heavy work upon myself as would be required by any man who successfully administers that office. A young man could take hold of it and make a reputation for himself. That pension roll is a fraudulent roll. There is no mistake about that. There are deserters and bounty jumpers on it, and other men who were never in the army at all. I would like to go through it and find out the names that should not be on the books at all. It can be done as easy as turning your hand over, but it would involve a great deal of labor.

"I don't need the office nor the salary, but I would accept the office if I were a young man for the sake of getting at the fraudulent names on the pension roll and casting them out. The Democrats and the Republican Congressmen have been equally guilty in swelling the pension list, and the pension agents have contributed their share to piling up the cost. Here is thirty years after the close of the war and we are paying this immense sum for pensions. It is wrong."

Leap Year.

The following explanation will show you why the year 1900 will not be counted among leap years: The year is 365 days, 5 hours and 49 minutes long. 11 minutes are taken every year to make the year 365¼ days long, and every fourth year we have an extra day. This was Julius Caesar's arrangement. You may ask: "Where do these 11 minutes come from?" They come from the future, and are paid by omitting leap year every 100 years. But if leap year is omitted regularly every 100 years, in the course of 400 years it is found that the 11 minutes taken each year will not only have been paid back, but that a whole day will have been given up. So Pope Gregory XIII, who improved on Caesar's calendar in 1582, decreed that every centurial year divisible by four should be a leap year after all. So we borrow 11 minutes each year, more than paying our borrowings back by omitting three leap years in three centurial years, and square matters by having a leap year in the fourth centurial year. Pope Gregory's arrangement is so exact, and the borrowing and paying back balanced so nicely, that we borrow more than we pay back to the extent of only one day in 3866 years.

THE LITTLE kingdom of Belgium since 1855 has done away with capital punishment, but the result is by no means satisfactory, as there is a great increase of homicidal crime. Last year's catalogue of crime was long and terrible, and each week of 1893 brings with it some deed of blood. Within a few days the Belgian press has chronicled five assassinations. This has brought on an agitation for the restoration of capital punishment. The king will not sign a death warrant, and in amending the constitution of the kingdom, now in progress, it is proposed to relieve the monarch of this duty, and at the same time restore capital punishment, as necessary to the protection of life. As a rule experiments in the abolition of capital punishment have not met the expectations of the enthusiasts who advocate such leniency.

THE NEW election law of Alabama attempts to solve the problem of negro suffrage in a straightforward manner. It establishes an educational qualification for voters without regard to color, race or class. The result will be the disfranchisement of about 40,000 blacks and 10,000 whites. There is nothing in the war amendments to prevent such action. The state has the supreme power of regulating the suffrage, subject only to the condition that there shall be no discrimination on account of color. The Alabama plan has the merit of honesty and impartiality; but it is likely to raise a breeze among the disfranchised whites.

Three Bills Passed.

The legislature has been in session eleven weeks, and during that time only three bills have reached the governor. Two of these provide for the payment of expenses of appropriation committees, which the governor vetoed two years ago, because the amounts alleged to have been expended were not itemized.

This is a hardworking legislature—it should vote itself $500 extra pay and then adjourn.

APPOINTMENTS

A GREAT ECCLESIASTICAL BODY MET AT BELLEFONTE.

Sermons in the Different Churches on Sunday—The Court House Crowded to hear Rev. Keynet and Chaplain McCabe.

Sunday was a great day for Methodism in Bellefonte. Thousands of persons went to Bellefonte by special train and wagons, some of the latter driving twenty miles to witness the Sunday services of the Methodist Episcopal conferente. Hundreds were turned away from the church.

Rev. M. L. Smyser led in the conference love feast. At ten o'clock Bishop Warren ordained the following class of deacons: William P. Evaland, Samuel Blair, George W. Faus, Samuel Fox, R. W. Illingsworth, C. W. Karnes, W. H. Clossin and John Hollins, presenting each with their certificates of deaconry. The regular worship was then opened by singing a hymn. Bishop Warren took for his text the quotation, "I bow my knees unto the father of the Lord Jesus Christ and pray that He grant you according to the riches of His glory." The sermon was a masterpiece in the portrayal of the unknown power of God and his willingness to impart it to man.

In the afternoon nearly two thousand people crowded the court house to hear Dr. A. J. Kynett and Chaplain McCabe talk on temperance. Meyers' orchestra furnished the music. At the same time the Presbyterian church was filled with an audience anxious to hear Rev. I. N. Moorhead preach the missionary sermon and Bishop Warren ordain the following elders: Richard Brooks, George W. Glenn, William R. Owens, Isaiah J. Reeser, John L. Souser and Henry A. Straub.

A pentacostal service was held subsequently in the Methodist church presided over by Rev. B. C. Conner. In the evening the missionary society anniversary was held, Rev. W. A. Houck presiding. Addresses were made by Rev. T. J. Leak and Chaplain C. C. McCabe.

Monday was the closing day of the Central Pennsylvania Methodist Episcopal conference. The morning's devotional exercises were led by Rev. Thompson Mitchell.

The report of the board of stewards was handed in as follows: Amount of collections received $20,382; paid superannuated preachers, $6,394. The ensuing year's assessment was put down at $10,500, divided equally among the districts.

The committee for that purpose reported in favor of constitutional prohibition, and entered a solemn protest against any member of the Methodist church signing an application for license, any Methodist lawyer acting as attorney for same, and against any judge or associate signing a license. A resolution was also passed memorializing the present legislature to pass the Agnew local option bill, and calling a convention to meet in Harrisburg on April 21 to present the question in its utmost force.

The committee on Dickinson seminary recommended the erection of a building for music and art. Dr. E. J. Gray reported that such a building would cost $20,000, a small part of which sum was already on hand. The committee reported in the case of Missionary Nelson, imprisoned at Para, Peru, for opposing the worship of the Virgin Mary, that a special committee be appointed to confer with President Cleveland to devise means for his speedy relief.

In the evening the anniversary of the American Bible society was held. Dr. James Morrow, D. D., delivered an address. Owing to some difficulty in making the appointments the conference adjourned at ten o'clock until 8.30 Tuesday morning, when the final session was held and appointments read.

The following appointments were made:

ALTOONA DISTRICT.

Benjamin B. Hamlin, Presiding Elder.
Allegheny, Henry K. Ash.
Altoona, Asbury, James H. McCord,
Chestnut Ave., J. W. Rue.
Eighth Ave., J. Ellis Bell.
Fifth Ave., William Moses.
First Church, D. S. Monroe.
First Church, Epworth Mission to be supplied.
North, C. L. Benscoter.
Simpson Church, Emory T. Swartz.
Ansonville and Mahaffy, Charles W. Rishel.
Bellefonte, Wm. A. Houck.
Bellwood, James B. Stein.
Birmingham, John W. Glover.
Clearfield, Wm. A. Stephens.
Coalport and Irvona, Asbury W. Guyer.
Curwensville, J. P. Moore.
Duncansville, George E. King.
Glen Hope, to be supplied by Job Traux.
Half Moon, Andrew P. Wharton.
Hastings, Charles W. Wassen.
Hollidaysburg, Luther F. Smith.
Houtzdale, Herman H. Crotsley.
Howard, Nathan B. Smith.
Lumber City, Freeman S. Vought.
Martinsburg and Woodberry, J. B. Brenneman.
McKee's Gap, Bruce Hughes.
Milesburg and Unionville, George Warren.
Millheim, to be supplied.
Morrisdale, Hugh Strain.
New Washington, Geo. Trach.
Osceola, Walter R. Whitney.
Penn's Valley, Henry N. Minnigh.
Philipsburg, A. R. Miller.
Pine Grove, Ralph W. Illingworth.
Pleasant Gap, John C. Young.
Port Matilda, to be supplied by G. P. Sarvis.
Ramey, Charles A. Biddle.
Roaring Springs, Edwin H. Witman.
Shawmut, to be supplied by Wm. H. Classon.
Snow Shoe, John W. Forrest.
Tyrone, First Church, Richard H. Gilbert.
Tyrone, Second Church, Franklin M. Welsh.
Utahville, to be supplied by L. L. Logan.
Wallaceton, Emanuel W. Wonner.
Warriors Mark, John W. Ely.
West Clearfield, Lyons M. Brady.
Williamsburg, Frank W. Leidy.
Woodland and Bradford, Richard H. Wharton.
Samuel Blair, City Missionary, member of First Church, Altoona, Quarterly Conference.
Supernumerary and Superannuated Preachers—John A. Woodcock, Geo. B. Ague, Thomas A. Ague, Jesse R. Akers, John W. Olewine, Thomas A. Elliott.

A Sojourn in the South and West.

On March 28th the last personally-conducted-tour to Florida will leave New York and Philadelphia. Tourists have the option of returning on any regular train prior to May 31st, 1893. $50 from New York, $48 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates from other points, cover, in addition to round-trip transportation, all necessary expenses en route going.

On March 29th the last California tour leaves the East for the most wonderful and delightful trip it is possible to make in this country.

A Tourist Agent and Chaperon accompany each party and everything possible is done for the comfort and entertainment of the tourists. All information regarding rates, routes, &c., may be obtained on application to the Tourist Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 233 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, 849 Broadway, New York, 860 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, or Ticket Agents of the company.

An Important Ruling.

In a late opinion the supreme court says that if any engineer on a railroad engine, in approaching a point where it is his duty to sound a whistle, as required by the statute, observes near by on a highway a man struggling with a team of horses hitched to a wagon, and can see from the surroundings that sounding a whistle will make the team unmanageable and greatly endanger the team and man, it is his duty to desist until the danger point is past, or, if necessary, stop the train, and if he does not, but needlessly sounds the whistle, causing the team to run away, the company is liable for the injuries inflicted.

A JUDICIAL apportionment before the legislature, if it passes, makes Centre county a separate judicial district. This would abolish the office of associate judge in this county, and put one head on the bench where heretofore there were three. We have had the constitutional requisite, 40,000 population, for a separate district since 1890, but the legislature failed to pass the apportionment. A president judge can be elected though not a resident of the district, but after his election he must reside in the district.

THERE IS a bill before the ligislature to prevent the killing of deer during the next three years. We agree to it, for we have not killed a deer in the last ten years, in fact we never did kill a deer. Let the law be passed that no deer shall be killed for the next three years, and thereafter only in every other year. If some law is not passed for the better protection of game, it will not be many years before there will be no deer in Centre county to kill.

GOV. PATTISON has set his foot down pretty emphatically on any further appropriation for the World's Fair. The state has appropriated $300,000 for its exhibit, buildings, etc., and another $100,000 is asked for by the state World's Fair board, but the governor declares he will veto any further appropriation.

PENNSY'S BIG TRADE.

844,000,000 Passengers Transported During the Year.

Chief Engineer Brown, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has prepared a statement of deductions from the annual report of the company. In it he mentions the number of tons of rails used and how long it took to lay this amount. He also makes a number of interesting comparisons.

During last year 47,176 tons of rails were used, which is equivalent to 5 4-10 tons per hour, or 129 tons per day, every night and day including Sunday. There were 1,735,367 cross ties used, which means 4755 per day, or 198 per hour, or 3 3-10 ties per minute during the twenty four hours. Two hundred and twenty locomotives were built during the year which is equivalent to over four each week, or one every fifteen working hours. There were 4054 cars built, or 1 1-3 cars every working hour.

The 23,767,921 tons coal hauled over the Pennsylvania Railroad division only, if sifted from above would cover the city of Philadelphia from Vine to South Streets and between the two rivers, 17 feet deep, or all Philadelphia County 3 1-4 inches deep. This amount of coal loaded in cars thirty feet long and thirty tons per car would require 790,000 cars, occupying 4501 miles of track, or a train reaching from San Francisco to a point 1000 miles east of Boston.

The 844,000,000 passengers carried one mile is equivalent to carrying 33,759 people around the earth in one year—or to moving the 5,248,000 people in Pennsylvania 160 miles—or the 1,046,984 people in Philadelphia to Chicago, or to Atlantic City and return seven times.

The 13,812 miles of track under the Pennsylvania Railroad management is equal to a four track railroad from New York to San Francisco (3289 miles) and have 736 miles left for sidings.

The new track laid during 1892 was a fraction over one mile every working day.

IF THE decision of Judge Ricks of Michigan on strikes becomes the law of the land, the whole matter will be very much simplified in the employing interest. Of course the men have the right to stricke, he says: they can quit work as they please, with this important exception: they must not quit so that it will result in injury to their employers. That is the time generally selected for a strike or lockout, when it will do the most damage to the opposing faction. But will the reverse of the Michigan judge's ruling hold equally good? In discharging an employe can the employer be held to the rule it shall not be done in such a manner as to injure the employe? If the courts take jurisdiction of this kind, they will have the biggest kind of a job on hand.

FOLLOWING CLOSELY upon the announcement that negroes are to be imported from the South in large numbers to be employed at Homestead comes the statement that in New Orleans the negroes now have almost a monopoly of the organ-grinding business. To find the sons of Ham thus invading a field which was long ago supposed to have been pre-empted by the wandering sons of Italy shocks the esthetic taste; yet it is very probable that our colored brother will be a greater success at organ-grinding than at puddling iron or making steel billets.

IT HAS been definitely settled that the present legislature will not pass a new fence law. A large majority of the members are unfavorable to such a measure, and as they are guided in this by the sentiment of their constituents, it may be set down as a certainty that no fence law will be passed by any future legislature. A few counties would favor fences but the majority do not.

The elements of popularity are (1) Quality, (2) Cheapness. Bull's-Head Flavoring Extracts embrace both. The quality is guaranteed, and the price is only 10 cents a bottle.

THE STATE legislature has not yet earned its salt so far as any real beneficial legislation is concerned.

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say is our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. J. D. Murray, Druggist.

FOR THE LADIES.

FOUR LINES MADE HER FAMOUS.

All aspiring young poetesses should read, mark, learn and inwardly digest the story of Mrs. Carney. She wrote only four lines of verse, but they have been quoted probably by every one who speaks the English language. The lines were: "Little drops of water, little grains of sand, make the mighty ocean, and the pleasant land." Mrs. Carney is an American lady, and is about seventy years old. She wrote the verse nearly fifty years ago, when she was a schoolmistress.—[New York World.

THE BIG HAT SCOTCHED.

It is said that in a western lyceum recently a man suddenly rose in his seat and complained to the audience that on account of the thing worn on the head of the woman in front of him he was unable to witness the performance. And, as the story goes, the man's daring was rewarded. The woman rose in all her majesty, looked at the man with an expression that seemed to say, "Oh, I wish I were a hard-hitter," and swept out of the house in great anger.—[New Orleans Picayune.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S PATCHWORK QUILT.

During her former residence in Washington Mrs. Cleveland was especially interested in fitting up a colonial room at Oak View, her country home, and to secure the desired furniture for this she corresponded with innumerable owners of antiques in various parts of Virginia and the South. The patchwork quilt used on the carved tester bedstead was sent to her for that purpose from Omaha, Neb., by Grandma Reeves, an octogenarian. The quilt is an unusually pretty one and highly prized by Mrs. Cleveland because of the great age of the old lady who sent her such a fine piece of old-fashioned handiwork.—[Chicago Herald.

FASHIONS NOT MADE FOR THE OLD.

Elderly women often complain, with a considerable amount of justice, that the fashions seem to be intended only for the young, and that those women who have passed forty are left more or less to their own devices. Few fashion papers contain any designs or suggestions for the attire of women of middle age, and a newspaper devoted to this object would doubtless be regarded as a boon by all those many women who are sensible enough to bear their years becomingly and gracefully.—[Detroit Tribune.

AN UNUSUAL PUPIL.

The Oxford, (N. C.,) Female Seminary can boast of an unusual pupil. A lady who has been married more than two years entered that school the other week. She was accompanied by her little child, about fourteen months old, also her mother, who went along to look after the baby. About three years ago she ran away from home and was married to a well known knight of the grip. At the time she was a school girl, only fifteen years old, and her education was stopped just where she needed it most. She now feels the necessity of a better education, and after mature thought has decided to take up her studies where she left off, and complete them, even if she is married.—[Atlanta Constitution.

APRONS FOR CHILDREN.

A sensible mother who finds it necessary to limit her laundry list, and to delay the wearing out of garments as long as possible, makes both her little sons and daughters wear high-necked aprons when playing in the house. The sleeves of jackets and seats of trousers are saved much wear, and her children paint, use ink, model in clay and do various other delightful but spot-provoking things without restraint. Concession is made to the small boy's desire to look manly by making his aprons with a sailor collar and with a yoke laid in three box plaits. The aprons are of blue and white checked gingham, made with enough fullness to prevent their hanging like strait jackets, and may be worn with a leather belt. The little boy who wears these aprons is by no means a home-spun-looking child, for beneath the apron, when play is over, is found a natty suit of blue serge in winter and of white duck in summer. If the days are very warm, the apron only may be worn.[—St. Louis Republic.

PRESERVATION OF RINGS.

"Don't wear your rings under gloves unless you remember to have them thoroughly examined twice a year," is the advice given by a jeweller. The constant friction wears out the tiny gold points that hold the stones in place, and unless strict attention is paid to them they become loose in a very short time. Small purses of suede leather are made on purpose for rings, or any soft pouch of skin or chamois may be used to place the rings in when desiring to carry them around with one.

They should never be put into the ordinary pocketbook, as the rubbing against coins is also bad for them. Diamonds can be cleaned at home to look as well as when done by a jeweller, if only a little trouble is taken. They should be thoroughly cleaned in alcohol and then dried in box-wood sawdust. Pine sawdust is too oily for this purpose.—[Boston Cultivator.

LIFE INSURANCE FOR WOMEN.

The time has been until very recently that risks on the lives of women were never taken by certain companies dealing in life insurance. And those that did take such risks made the rates nearly double those which were charged to men, as they argued that women were not as long lived as men and therefore not nearly as desirable subjects. This notion, which for so long hindered clear sighted women who were anxious to provide for the future welfare of their loved ones in this manner, has now been done away with, and we know of one large corporation that has taken the lead in this line and is most anxious to secure just such sort of life insurance and at the same rates as those that apply to men.

This is only as it should be, for women are just as desirous of making some provision for their loved ones in case of their demise as the keenest business man that ever existed. Many a widow left with helpless little ones has been haunted by the thought of their future, even though she were able to cope with their present wants. Many a woman on whom depends an invalid brother or sister would feel much happier if she knew that she could by life insurance secure those helpless ones from the bitterness of poverty which her death would plunge them into if such a precaution had not been taken.

It is a step in the right direction and should have been taken long ago, for women have been proven to be as long lived as men, and the company that takes risks on their lives is doing something not one bit more hazardous than when they so gladly rush in and insure the lives of as many men as they can get.—[New York Commercial Advertiser.

BRITISH WOMEN'S WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBITS.

English women are busying themselves preparing exhibits for the world's fair which are certain to be greatly admired by visitors to Chicago, writes the London correspondent of the New York Sun. The women's handicrafts exhibits for the Chicago exhibition include a low corner chair in oak, carved by the Princess of Wales, and covered with leather embossed by her own clever hands. Princesses Victoria and Maud also sent a large stool apiece, carved by themselves and covered with leather of their own embossing. These are to be sold for charity, and the ladies' committee have put on them a price of $500 apiece. There are some very interesting exhibits. A wonderfully carved walnut-wood bureau is the work of Lady Tankerville, and also a very fine screen with painted panels, copied from one in the Tuileries, and a fan with ivory sticks, exquisitely carved. The lady must be marvelously versatile. Miss L. Barr is sending a sideboard elaborately carved from wood that is 300 years old. The ladies' working guild in the Brompton road has some very fine specimens of burnt-wood work, a bureau being especially clever, so much so that it will certainly be taken for marqueterie. The Hon. Mrs. Rowley's contribution is a beautiful pair of silver sconces in repousse work. There are some fine specimens of brass repousse by other workers. Miss Barbara Hanley sends a case of delicately painted miniatures, some of them copies of old masters, and others original portraits. Nails, bolts, nuts and anvils, the work of a woman blacksmith, are going to Chicago. The Hon. Sybil Amherst sends a pair of brown leather boots made entirely by herself. This is an unusual accomplishment for a young lady. Some of the Shetland wool work in the Scottish section is of the most airy lightness and delicacy. A most lovely screen is painted in flowers on white China silk. The refined loveliness of this screen is beyond description, so soft and dreamy are the tints of the flowers. It is the work of a Scotch lady. After examining it, the sight of some tartan stockings made by the women of Argyll was quite startling.

Mrs. Fawcett is the president of a subcommittee for the educational section. She is sending out a number of photographs of the children of women who have had a university education. A "Moral Science Baby" is one of these—a delicious child. The Americans will be sure to call it "cute," and to laugh at its extraordinary title.

FASHION NOTES.

There is nothing distinctively new in hosiery.

A jaunty little turban of the Russian type is trimmed with fur.

The new cheviots have shot grounds, with large fancy dots in silk bourette.

The old-fashioned silver card-cases of our grandmothers are coming in again.

A plain silk stocking to match the dress and dainty satin slippers is generally used with evening dress.

Some of the new stockings for spring are embroidered with tiny bowknots scattered over the instep.

Among the new, very soft and beautiful spring woolens are those damassed with small flower-sprays in colored silks.

A long, slender bronze pin for the hair is surmounted by a bronze bird, having jeweled eyes and wings flecked with gold.

All bonnets now are worn far enough back to leave the front hair exposed, and require a facing of velvet and usually a face trimming.

One very attractive necklet for evening wear consists of a slender gold chain, from which depend miniature hearts composed of olivines.

The fancy for the dainty little lace pins, which a girl happily called the "bonbons of the toilet," does not fade with their long use.

There are many storm serges which are now manufactured in this country and imported in all colors and in figured and checked effects.

Shaded and two-toned effects are noteworthy features of woolens, which give something of the coloring of Russian velours without its raised surface.

Mademoiselle may now add to her chatelaine a bridesmaid's souvenir in the shape of a pink enamel glove fastener set at intervals with turquoise and pink topaz.

The new woolens for plain tailor gowns, are the rough rabbit haircloths, which are noteworthy for their soft, silken-like texture, and long-haired, rough-looking surface.

There are a great many tailor woolens in diagonal whipcord weave, in some of which the raised cords are as large as wrapping twine; while in other patterns the design is sunk into the goods.

The new vestings for tailor dresses are shown in black and dark drap d'ete, the ground nearly covered with tiny, seeded spots, little lozenge figures, or other minute designs in myriad colors.

A charming decoration for the hair exhibits a bunch of yellow enamel dog roses, with green burnished gold leaflets. The stalks of the blossoms are knotted about with a waving ribbon of diamonds.

The new veilings are in the large diamond-shaped mesh, scattered with single or triple dots of chenille. The special novelties in veiling are the nets of dahlia color of Empire green, which are worn with hats in these colors.

"Princess satin," which is largely imported, is a new light-weight satin with only a moderate lustre. There are many damask stripes and goods set with tiny figures; but the old-fashioned satin brocades are seldom seen in the importations of dress silks.

The newest lace pins take the form of a grasshopper or frog. The former is quite a novelty, having a flat body and set with green stones, and legs of fine gold wire. Green turtles, produced in enamel with occasional glimpses of gold, are another freakish fancy.

Satins of summer weight and surah in glace finish comprise a large proportion of the season's importations. The new glace surahs are similar in quality to the satin merveilleux of several years ogo. Poult de soie is a new silk of taffeta weave with a high glace surface.

RELIABLE RECIPES.

CORNED BEEF HASH.—One pint of cold corned beef, chopped fine, a pint of cold boiled potatoes added and chopped, season with a little salt, but not as much as though the beef were not already salted; mix and add a little beef stock if you have it, to moisten it, put an even spoonful of butter in stewpan, when hot, put in the hash, put half a spoonful of butter on top and a few spoonfuls of hot water, if you have no stock; cover and set on top of the range, where it will cook slowly and brown on the bottom; watch closely and loosen from the bottom with a knife; serve hot.

SOME EXCELLENT VEAL DISHES.—The great value of veal to the cook is not as a piece de resistance, like beef and mutton or even lamb, but as the foundation of many dainty small dishes. It is a necessity to the first-class cook in making stocks, both white and brown, for sauces of all kinds. The poorest parts of veal may be utilized in some delicate dish. The brains, the liver, the sweetbreads and even the tendons of veal are esteemed delicacies. The meat of the leg, which in full-grown beef is the comparatively tough round, is the fillet of veal—one of the daintiest parts. In the last score of years we have learned the value of sweetbreads in this country, and they are no longer thrown away, as they once were. But there are many other small pieces of veal which make very appetizing dishes (if properly prepared) at a very small price, and there merits are yet comparatively unknown to the average housekeeper. Of these, the breast of veal is perhaps the best known, yet it is very little used. Every part of it, except the fat and hard bones, may be made into appetizing food. For breakfast, the breast may be boned, trimmed free from fat and cut in small squares of about two inches. These squares should be simmered in stock slowly until they are so thoroughly tender that they may be easily pierced in all parts with a larding needle. They should then be pressed and should remain in press for eight or ten hours—so that it is necessary to make the stew the day before it is to be served. In the morning skim off any grease that may have risen to the top of the stew. Take the pieces out of press and heat up the liquid in the saucepan. Thicken it with a teaspoonful each of flour and butter mixed, taste it to see that it is well seasoned, and let it simmer again for ten minutes. Replace the veal in it and let it warm up. When thoroughly heated, dish the pieces in a circle and pour the gravy over them. Six mushrooms added to the gravy when it is warmed up gives a pleasant flavor. If you wish a very ornamental dish, place a mound of green peas, or a mound of well-browned potatoes in the centre of the platter, and arrange the pieces of veal around it. These "tendons" are perfectly tender if properly stewed and pressed the day before. They are gelatinous and melting, full of succulence and flavor. They are very nice dipped in egg and fine breadcrumbs and fried and served with tomato sauce.

The Cat.

It seems hard to believe that during all the long ages which passed between the dawn of civilization and the Christian era, the Romans and Greeks should have been ignorant of the most familiar pet of our homes—the common cat. Yet no fact seems established more clearly than this Hahn, in his "Wanderings of Plants and Animals," insisted upon it, and it has since been established by the united efforts of scholars and zoologists. We know now that our domestic favorite—with its winning, coy ways, uneasy when removed from man's society, and yet never completely trusting it, with its mysterious old-world air—was unknown to the chief nations of antiquity till after the Christian era.

It was the patient and gifted nation of the Nile Valley who built the Hall of Columns at Karnak, and who reared such colossal statues as that of Rameses II. at Memphis, not to speak of the pyramids that first tamed the cat. Hereditary antipathy as deep as that which reigns between the feline race and mankind does not die out in a generation. Countless years and many dynasties must have passed ere the wildest members of creation became the most faithful servants of mankind. In Egypt we know that cats were regarded with veneration, and embalmed and buried after their death. Herodotus alleges that all cats on their decease were taken to the City of Bubastis, where they were embalmed; but their mummies are found, as a matter of fact, in Thebes and other Egyptian towns. Aelian refers to them (iv., §44) as remarkable for their tameness. In v., §7, he describes the way in which (according to Eudemus) the cats were used to hunt in packs, the quarry being the ape, which tried to escape by climbing to the end of a bough and hanging there.—[The Academy.

Proud of Her Wrinkles.

Recently up in the central Maine a lady who had lived over one hundred years was photographed. She was very much wrinkled of course, and the artist thought to improve the picture by taking the creases out of the negative, but the old woman protested strongly against the change. She hadn't "lived one hundred years for nothing," she sensibly said, and she wanted to be represented "just as she was"; so the wrinkles were all put back to please her.—[New York Advertiser.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A CHICAGO police officer has a new plan for the identification of criminals as an aid to arrest, which he has submitted to the local department for consideration. At present, he explains, when a robbery is committed and the victim notifies the police, he is asked to give a description of the robber. He does it, and a description something after this fashion is sent out: "Look out for and arrest a man about twenty-two years old, five feet eight or nine inches tall; stout built; weighs 170 pounds; dark hair, sallow complexion, long features; wore light overcoat and dark suit." As there are thousands of persons answering this description in Chicago, it helps the police but little. Under the system proposed, every local station would be furnished with plates of profiles and features of the human face, only prominent types being shown. One plate would be of the lines of the eyes and eyebrows. Another would give types of noses, and in like manner mouths and ears, beards and moustaches would be illustrated. The plates and the cuts in each would be numbered, and when anybody who had been robbed or assaulted, or was a witness to a crime, called to give a description of the perpetrator, the officer in charge would show him the diagrams, so to speak, of human features, and if he remembered the criminal's face the corresponding cuts might be designated by him. A telegraphic direction to the police stations would then read something like this: "Arrest for robbery—Plate 1, No. 3; plate 2, No. 1; plate 3, No. 5," etc. "Of course," says the inventor, "there would be mistakes, but I claim that there would be fewer than under the present system of written descriptions. If a man is competent to give a description at all, he is competent to give it under my system. Just as much as a photograph excels a written description for purposes of identification, just so much does my system excel that at present in vogue. I believe the Bertillon system to be the best system for identifying criminals after they have once been caught, but I believe mine is the best for catching them."

THE British foreign office has been somewhat perturbed by an incident which recently occurred in St. Petersburg, and which, strange to say, has not yet been reported in the English newspapers, although it has been discussed in the diplomatic circles of every European capital. It happened that at one of the great court fetes given in honor of the Emir of Bokhara, a central Asian potentate who is more than suspected of carrying on intrigues against the English in India and Afghanistan, the grand master of ceremonies, by accident or design, placed Sir Robert Morier, the British ambassador, immediately after the emir, whereupon Sir Robert bounced indignantly out of the room, saying that the representative of the empress of India could not possibly give precedence to a third-rate Asiatic prince, who was also a vassal of the czar. On being informed of this the czar sent this message to the ambassador: "His excellency forgets that the emir is our guest, and that we are accustomed to treat our vassals with a courtesy which the English are not in the habit of extending to theirs." Since then the emir has had his revenge by concluding a treaty of commerce with Russia which will exclude India from the central Asian markets.

SOUTHERN family names are scattered across the country, below Mason and Dixon's line, from east to west in what geologists would perhaps call a drift. As the West began to be settled by people from the colonial seacoast fringe, emigration tended to go in straight lines, so that the names of the Virginia seacoast appear in Kentucky, those of North Carolina in Tennessee, those of South Carolina along with Oglethorpe's cockneys in Georgia. Later the drift swept westward into Arkansas, Mississippi, and Texas. In the progress names have been curiously transformed. Flemish names have lost the "van" or "de." Huguenot names, whether Flemish or pure French, have been awkwardly Anglicized, and even English names have suffered violent change.

THERE were 11,665 miles of street railways in operation in this country at the close of last year, comprising 5,939 miles of electric roads, 4,460 miles of horse roads, 646 miles cable, and 620 miles steam. The mileage of electric roads increased 1,878 miles during the year, while there was a decrease of 846 in the number of miles operated by horse power, and also a decrease of 22 miles in steam car lines. Fifty-two miles of new cable road were built during the year. These figures show how largely electricity is superseding other power for street car traction on lines already built, as well as the great actual growth of new electric roads. The number of street cars in use in the United States is stated to be 38,400, which is almost 15,000 in excess of the number of passenger cars in use on the regular steam railroads.

THE people of Rhode island are moving in the matter of raising funds for the erection of a monument to the Indian chief Massasoit. At an entertainment in aid of the fund in Warren the other evening Governor Brown delivered an address in which he said of the great sachem: "At the critical moment in the birth hour of this new settlement, afterwards to grow into a mighty nation, his loyal and unselfish assistance was a godsend to our pioneer fathers. For his humanity and protecting care shown to the pilgrim fathers and the liberty-loving founder of this dear old commonwealth his memory deserves a lasting monument."

THE Panama frauds in France, the Guelph scandal in Germany, the bank frauds in Italy, and the municipal frauds in Spain are really moral transgression in comparison with the Liberator Building Society swindle in England. In ten years the officers stole $10,000,000, in a way that slight investigation should have disclosed, ruining many thousands of persons of small means. It is safe to say that such a looting of a public enterprise could not have taken place in the United States.

THE Minnesota Historical Society has just issued a volume entitled "The Mississippi River and its Source." In this volume the ultimate source of the river is declared to be in a partially inclosed basin containing many ponds, lying directly south of Lake Itasca, and distant from its head about three miles. For all practical and popular purposes, therefore, Lake Itasca may continue to be known as the source of the Mississippi. The State of Minnesota has set apart the region about Lake Itasca as a State park.

THE bushranger of Australia and our own Western road agent have objects and methods of business in the main identical, but they differ in minor details and in their distinctive slang. The unfortunate traveler who meets a Western road agent is "held up;" his experiences with an Australian bushranger would be practically similar, except that he would be "bailed up," while if he met one of the craft in New Zealand he would be "stuck up."

THE somewhat prevalent idea that the supply of ivory is narrowly limited, and that it is likely soon to be a scarce article, is declared by a correspondent in London Field to be entirely incorrect. The writer says that in Central Africa the chiefs have so many tusks that they do not know what to do with them, and in some instances the kings surround their houses with stockades of ivory. In return for a gift of a uniform coat, a cocked hat, and a sword, a State officer recently received from a native potentate 150 tusks.

AN American physician, a poor friend of his professional brethren at home, is writing to medical journals in England advising impecunious English doctors to settle in the United States. He paints a rosy picture of American opportunities and conditions of practice, even venturing such surprising assertions as that no practice is ever considered purchasable in the States. The exodus has not begun yet.

A DOCTOR in Kentucky had a horse which would not permit men to ride him. He was bought at a bargain because so vicious. The doctor's wife broke the horse of that nonsense, and he would follow her about like a dog, while still vicious as ever toward men.

FIVE years ago there were fifty miles of electric tramways operating in the United States. To-day, out of 11,655 total miles of street railways, over 6,000 miles are operated by electricity.

AROUND THE HOUSE.

To remove finger marks rub with javelle water.

Scatter tansy leaves among furs to keep out moths.

A little flour dredged over the top of a cake will keep the icing from running.

To make brooms last longer than they ordinarily do, dip them once a week in boiling suds. This toughens the strands.

A large slice of raw potato in the fat when frying doughnuts will prevent the black specks from appearing on their surface.

A little borax put in water in which scarlet napkins and red-bordered towels are to be washed will prevent them from fading.

If ink is spattered on woodwork it may be taken out by scouring with sand and water and a little ammonia; then rinse with soda water.

Dutch Kloompers.

One of the queerest sights which I saw in Europe was a row of wooden shoes outside the door of a Dutch farm-house on Saturday morning. There were the big-sized shoes of the farmer himself, the middle-sized shoes of his good vraow, and several small-sized shoes of the children; and all the line had been scrubbed and freshly whitewashed in preparation for Sunday. There are many kinds of wooden shoes worn by peasants in Europe, but none are more clumsy and heavy than the "kloompers" of the Hollanders. They are boat-shaped with high wooden protections to the heels, and a curious little upward twist to the toes, like the prow of a Chinese junk. But heavy and awkward as the shoes are, the Dutch children run about as lightly as if they were shod in Cinderella's glass slippers, and do not seem to object in the least to the clicking sound made by the shoes on the pavement. One of the most extraordinary sights in the world is a line of little Dutch boys playing leap-frog in their great noisy wooden kloompers. Having formed a row of "frogs" from one end of their village to the other, the boys begin to jump in the usual agile way of the players of the lively game. As soon as the line is in motion a most tremendous sound startles the village. The oldest inhabitant can hardly "hear himself think," but he knows that the noise is not thunder; it is only the rattle of the boys' wooden shoes as they strike the hard brick paved street.—[Harper's Young People.

Fate of Incendiaries in Japan.

The incendiary's lot in Japan is not a happy one. When caught he is at once handed over to the executioner. By this official the culprit is buried in the ground up to the neck. A cross-cut saw laid on the ground close by ready for use, and then the executioner goes away for a few days on other duties. During the interval any passer-by is at liberty to assist the executioner in his duties by taking a few cuts with the saw across the prisoner's neck. When the executioner returns, if there is any necessity for it, he leisurely completes the task by sawing the man's neck from his shoulders. It is then fastened to a pole and placed on exhibition in the neighboring village or town. The custom, it is claimed, is calculated greatly to discourage the practice of setting property afire.—[New York News.

Fruit and Health.

Lemons, grapes and tomatoes are most valuable from a medical point of view, and if the uses of such fruits and their juices were preserved in there is every reason to believe that not only cancer, but many other diseases of a similar nature with which the skill of the surgeon and physician are unable to cope, might be actually cured, or so much alleviated as scarcely to shorten life.—[St. Louis Republic.

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

RECORDING WIND PHENOMENA.—The new method of recording wind phenomena, which has now for some time been in use in the Odessa Observatory, has accomplished very satisfactory and useful results. By means of this simple apparatus the direction and velocity of the winds are alike marked on a cylinder by one symbol. The record consists in this case of arrows, which are printed on the paper covering the cylinder, their position showing the direction of the wind, and the number of them marked on a length of paper corresponding to one hour furnishes data for finding the velocity by an empirical scale, the special value of the readings being determined by an anemometer. The recording apparatus is actuated by clock work, and the indications are made with great readiness and accuracy by electrical contacts, which are produced by a battery cell, the duration of this contact depending on the velocity of the wind—a light wind producing, of course, a contact of longer duration than a strong one.

HOW ZERO WAS ADOPTED.—From a boy Fahrenheit was a close observer of nature. When only nineteen years old, in the cold winter of 1706, he experimented by putting snow and salt together, and noticed that it produced a degree of cold equal to the coldest day in the year. That day was the coldest the oldest inhabitant could remember. Gabriel was struck with the coincidence of his discovery, and concluded that he had found the lowest degree of temperature known in the world. He called the degree "zero," and constructed a thermometer, or rude weather glass, with a scale graduating up from zero to boiling point, which he numbered 212, and the freezing point 32, because, as he thought, mercury contracted the thirty-second of its volume on being cooled down from the temperature of freezing water to zero, and expanded the 130th on being heated from the freezing to the boiling point. Time showed the arrangement arbitrary, and that these two points no more represented the real extremes of temperature than "from Dan to Beersheba" represented the exact extremes of Palestine. But Farenheit's thermometer had been widely adopted with its convenient scale, and many people cling to the established scale. The three countries which use Farenheit are England, Holland and America.

INGENIOUS MECHANICAL DEVICES.—Mechanical devices in the manufacture of shoes are claimed to have reached their ideal ingenuity in a recently invented contrivance for attaching heels to boots and shoes by driving staples from the inside through the inner sole, the counter and the outer sole, and nearly through the heel, the points of the staples reaching into and nearly through the top lift—thus, if desired, leaving the shoe heeled with a blind lift by the first and only operation of attaching. If it is desired to slug the heel, the apparatus is provided with a mechanicism for driving slugs into the top lift at the instant of attaching the heel to the shoe. The staples being thus driven from the inside, their crowns are left embedded in the inner sole entirely below its surface, and the inner and outer soles and the counters are drawn firmly together, making a most perfect heel seat. By other methods, as is well known, the heel seat has to be made first, so as to insure a tight joint at the point of contact between the heel and the outer sole, and to provide something solid to which the heel may be attached by the points of the nails. The claim is therefore put forward that, in the manufacture of boots and shoes, this mechanical wonder supplies the place of the heel-seating machine, the attaching machine, and the slugging machine—in fact, performing the whole work at one operation, and simultaneously.

Esparto Grass.

Esparto grass has recently been recommended for introduction into the United States as a fiber plant. It is a native of Spain, Portugal, Greece and Northern Africa, thriving upon sand and gravel in arid situations, and growing especially well on limestone and gypseous soils. It is not cut, but pulled, sometimes twice a year. It can be grown either from seeds or divisions of the roots. Ten tons of dry esparto, worth from $20 to $25 per ton, can, under favorable circumstances, be obtained from an acre. In Spain, where now the product amounts to from 70,000 to 80,000 tons annually, it formerly ran to waste or was used only as fuel. Now, such is the demand for it, that land considered valueless a few years ago is worth thousands of dollars. About 60,000 tons are sent to Great Britain annually from Spain. In the latter country it is used in the manufacture of ropes, baskets, sandals, matting, etc., while in England it is largely used in making ropes and paper. Good writing paper is made from it without the admixture of any other material, and the price of this paper varies from $200 to $250 per ton. There is certainly an opening in this country for some enterprising individuals to grow this grass.—[Scientific American.

Easter Kisses in Russia.

There are records of very many curious Easter customs. In Russia, every female even a princess, must submit to be kissed by the lowest boor who presents her with an egg; but in some parts of England a still more curious, and if possible, more senseless custom prevailed.

"A chair, gayly decked with ribbons and artificial flowers, is placed in front of some inn or house of public resort, upon the seat of which is a raw egg. The chair is attended to by a number of gayly-dressed damsels, who seize upon any man passing, and, despite his kicking and struggles, seat him with a good hard bounce upon the egg. He is then grasped by a dozen strong hands and lifted bodily, chair and all, in the air, above the heads of the assembled bystanders, lowered, and raised again. This is repeated three times. Instead of being allowed to depart, however he is embraced, perforce, and kissed by every one of the attendant graces.—[New York Journal.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Crossing the Jordan." (Delivered at Detroit, Mich.)

TEXT: *"And the priests that bare the ark of the covenant of the Lord stood firm on dry ground in the midst of the Jordan, and all the Israelites passed over on dry ground, until all the people were passed clean over Jordan."*—Joshua iii., 17.

Washington crossed the Delaware when crossing was pronounced impossible, but he did it by boat. Xerxes crossed the Hellespont with 2,000,000 men, but he did it by bridge. The Israelites crossed the Red Sea, but the same orchestra that celebrated the deliverance of the one army sounded the strangulation of the other. This Jordanic passage differs from all. There was no sacrifice of human life—not so much as the loss of a linchpin. The vanguard of the host, made up of priests, advanced until they put their foot at the brim of the river, when immediately the streets of Jerusalem were no more dry land than the bed of that river. It was as if all the water had been drawn off, and then the dampness had been soaked up with a sponge, and then by a towel the road had been wiped dry.

Yonder goes a great army of Israelites—the hosts in uniform. Following them the wives, the children, the flocks, the herds. The people look up at the crystalline wall of the Jordan as they pass and think what an awful disaster would come to them if before they got to the opposite bank of that Ajalon wall that wall should fall on them. And the thought makes the mothers hug their children close to their hearts as they swiften their pace. Quick, now! Get them all up on the banks—the armed warriors, the wives and children, flocks and herds, and let this wonderful Jordanic passage be completed forever.

Sitting on the shelved limestone, I look off upon that Jordan where Joshua crossed under the triumphal arch of the rainbow woven out of the spray; the river which afterwards became the baptistry where Christ was sprinkled or plunged; the river where the ax—the borrowed ax—miraculously swam at the prophet's order; the river illustrious in the history of the world for heroic faith and omnipotent deliverance and typical of scenes yet to transpire in your life and mine—scenes enough to make us, from the sole of the foot to the crown of the head, tingle with infinite gladness.

Standing on the scene of that affrighted, fugitive river Jordan, I learn for myself and for you, first, that obstacles, when they are touched, vanish. The text says that when these priests came down and touched the water—the edge of the water with their feet—the water parted. They did not wade in chin deep or waist deep or knee deep or ankle deep, but as soon as their feet touched the water it vanished. And it makes me think that almost all the obstacles of life need only be approached in order to be conquered. Difficulties but touched vanish. It is the trouble, the difficulty, the obstacle far in the distance, that seems so huge and tremendous.

The apostles Paul and John seemed to dislike cross dogs, for the apostle Paul tells us in Philippians, "Beware of dogs," and John seems to shut the gate of heaven against all the canine species when he says, "Without are dogs." But I have been told that when those animals are furious, if they come at you, if you will keep your eye on them and advance upon them they will retreat. Whether that be so or not I cannot tell, but I do know that the vast majority of the misfortunes and trials and disasters of your life that hounds your steps, if you can only get your eye on them, and keep your eye on them, and advance upon them, and cry, "Begone," they will slink and cower.

There is a beautiful tradition among the American Indians that Manitou was traveling in the invisible world, and one day he came to a barrier of brambles and sharp thorns which forbade his going on, and there was a wild beast glaring at him from the thicket, but as he determined to go on his way he did pursue it, and those brambles were found to be only phantoms, and that beast was found to be a powerless ghost, and the impassible river that forbade him rushing to embrace the Yaratilda proved to be only a phantom river.

Well, my friends, the fact is there are a great many things that look terrible across our pathway, which, when we advance upon them, are only the phantoms, only the apparitions, only the delusions of life. Difficulties touched are conquered. Put your feet into the brim of the water, and Jordan retreats. You sometimes see a great duty to perform. It is a very disagreeable duty. You say, "I can't go through it; I haven't the courage, I haven't the intelligence, to go through it." Advance upon it, Jordan will vanish.

I always sigh before I begin to preach at the greatness of the undertaking, but as soon as I start it becomes to me an exhilaration. And any duty undertaken with a confident spirit becomes a pleasure, and the higher the duty the higher the pleasure. Difficulties touched are conquered. There are a great many people who are afraid of death in the future. Good John Livingston once, on a sloop coming from Elizabethport to New York, was dreadfully frightened because he thought he was going to be drowned as a sudden gust came up. People were surprised at him. If any man in all the world was ready to die, it was good John Livingston.

So there are now a great many good people who shudder in passing a graveyard, and they hardly dare think of Canaan because of the Jordan that intervenes. But once they are down on a sick bed, then all their fears are gone—the waters of death dashing on the beach are like the mellow voice of ocean shells—they smell of the blossoms of the tree of life. The music of the heavenly choirs comes stealing over the waters, and to cross now is only a pleasant sail. How long the boat is coming! Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly. Christ the Priest advances ahead, and the dying Christian goes over dry shod on coral beds and flowers of heaven and paths of pearl.

> Oh, could we make our doubts remove—
> These gloomy doubts that rise—
> And view the Canaan that we love
> With unbeclouded eyes!
>
> Could we but climb where Moses stood
> And view the landscape o'er,
> Not Jordan's stream nor death's cold flood
> Could fright us from the shore.

Again, this Jordanic passage teaches me the completeness of everything that God does. When God put an invisible dam across Jordan, and it was halted, it would have been natural, you would have supposed, for the water to have overflowed the region all around about, and that great devastation would have taken place, but when God put the dam in front of the river He put a dam on the other side of the river, so that, according to the text, the water halted and reared and stood there and not overflowing the surrounding country. Oh, the completeness of everything that God does!

One would have thought that, if the waters of the Jordan had dropped until they were only two or three feet deep, the Israelites might have marched through it and have come up on the other bank with their clothes saturated and their garments like those of men coming ashore from shipwreck, and that would have been as wonderful a deliverance, but God does something better than that. When the priests' feet touched the waters of Jordan and they were drawn off, they might have thought there would have been a bed of mud and slime through which the army should pass.

Draw off the waters of the Hudson or the Ohio, and there would be a good many days, and perhaps many weeks, before the sediment would dry up, and yet here in an instant, immediately, God provides a path through the depths of Jordan. It is so dry the passengers do not even get their feet damp. Oh, the completeness of everything that God does! Does he make a universe? It is a perfect clock, running ever since it was wound up, the fixed stars the pivots, the constellations the intermoving wheels, and ponderous laws the weights and mighty swinging pendulum, the stars in the great dome of night striking the midnight, and the sun, with brazen tongue, tolling the hour of noon.

The wildest comet has a chain of law that it cannot break. The thistle down flying before the schoolboy's breath is controlled by the same law that controls the sun and the planets. The rosebush in your window is governed by the same principle that governs the tree of the universe on which the stars are ripening fruits, and on which God will one day put His hand and shake down the fruits—a perfect universe. No astronomy has ever proposed an amendment.

If God makes a Bible, it is a complete Bible. Standing amid the dreadful and delightful truths, you seem to be in the midst of an orchestra where the wailings over sins, and the rejoicings over pardon, and the martial strains of victory make the chorus like an anthem of eternity. This book seems to you the ocean of truth, on every wave of which Christ walks—sometimes in the darkness of prophecy, again in the splendors with which He walks on Galilee. In this book apostle answers to prophet, Paul to Isaiah, Revelation to Genesis—glorious light, turning midnight sorrow into the midnoon joy, dispersing every fog, hushing every tempest. Take this book; it is the kiss of God upon the soul of lost man. Perfect Bible, complete Bible! No man has ever proposed any improvement.

God provided a Saviour. He is a complete Saviour—God-man—divinity and humanity united in the same person. He set up the starry pillars of the universe and the towers of light. He planted the cedars and the heavenly Lebanon. He struck out of the rock the rivers of life, singing under the trees, singing under the thrones. He quarried the sardonyx and crystal and the topaz of the heavenly wall. He put down the jasper for the foundation and heaped up the amethyst for the capital and swung the 12 gates which are 12 pearls. In one instant He thought out a universe, and yet He became a child crying for His mother, feeling along the sides of the manger, learning to walk.

Omnipotence sheathed in the muscle and flesh of a child's arm; omniscience strung in the optic nerve of a child's eye: infinite love beating in a child's heart; a great God appearing in the form of a child 1 year old, 5 years old, 13 years old. While all the heavens were ascribing to Him glory and honor and power on earth, men said, "Who is this fellow?" While all the heavenly hosts, with folded wing about their faces, bowed down before Him crying, "Holy, holy," on earth, they denounced Him as a blasphemer and a sot. Rocked in a boat on Gennesaret, and yet He it is that undirked the lightning from the storm cloud and dismasted Lebanon of its forests and holds the five oceans on the tip of His finger as the leaf holds the raindrop.

Oh, the complete Saviour, rubbing His hand over the place where we have the pain, yet the stars of heaven the adorning gems of His right hand. Holding us in His arms when we take our last view of our dead. Sitting down with us on the tombstone, and while we plant roses there He planting consolation in our heart, every chapter a stalk, every verse a stem, every word a rose. A complete Saviour, a complete Bible, a complete universe, a complete Jordanic passage. Everything that God does is complete.

Again, I learn from this Jordanic passage that between us and every Canaan of success and prosperity there is a river that must be passed. "Oh, how I would like to have some of those grapes on the other side!" said some of the Israelites to Joshua. "Well," says Joshua, "why don't you cross over and get them?" There is a river of difficulty between us and everything that is worth knowing. That which costs nothing is worth nothing.

God didn't intend this world for an easy parlor, through which we are to be drawn in a rocking chair, but we are to work our passage, climb masts, fight battles, scale mountains and ford rivers. God makes everything valuable difficult to get at, for the same reason that He put the gold down in the mine and the pearl clear down in the sea—to make us dig and dive for them. We acknowledge this principle in worldly things; oh, that we were only wise enough to acknowledge it in religious things!

You have scores of illustrations under your own observation where men have had the hardest lot and been trodden under foot, and yet after awhile had it easy. Now their homes blossom and bloom with pictures, and carpets that made foreign looms laugh now embrace their feet; the summer winds lift the tapestry about the window gorgeous enough for a Turkish sultan; impatient steeds paw and neigh at the door, their carriages moving through the sea of New York life a very wave of splendor.

Who is it? Why, it is a boy who came to New York with a dollar in his pocket and all his estate slung over his shoulder in a cotton handkerchief. All that silver on the dancing span is petrified sweat drops; that beautiful dress is the faded calico over which God put His hand of perfection, turning it to Turkish satin or Italian silk; those diamonds are the tears which suffering frozs as they fell. Oh, there is a river of difficulty between us and every earthly achievement. You know that. You admit that.

You know this is so with regard to the acquisition of knowledge. The ancients used to say that Vulcan struck Jupiter on the head and the goddess of wisdom jumped out, illustrating the truth that wisdom comes by hard knocks. There was a river of difficulty between Shakespeare, the boy, holding the horse at the door of the London theatre, and that Shakespeare, the great dramatist, winning the applause of all audiences by his tragedies. There was a river between Benjamin Franklin, with a loaf of bread under his arm, walking the streets of Philadelphia, and that same Benjamin Franklin, the philosopher, just outside of Boston flying a kite in the thunder-storm.

An idler was cured of his bad habit by looking through the window, night after night, at a man who seemed sitting at his desk turning off one sheet of writing after another until almost the dawn of the morning. The man sitting there writing until morning was industrious Walter Scott; the man who looked at him through the window was Lockhart, his illustrious biographer afterward. Lord Mansfield, pursued by the press and by the populace, because of a certain line of duty, went on to discharge the duty, and while the mob were around him demanding the taking of his life he shook his fist in the face of the mob and said, "Sirs, when one's last end comes, it cannot come too soon if he falls in defense of law and the liberty of his country."

And so there is, my friends, a tug, a tussle, a trial, a push, an anxiety, through which every man must go before he comes to worldly success and worldly achievement. You admit it. Now be wise enough to apply it in religion. Eminent Christian character is only gained by the Jordanic passage, no man just happened to get good.

Why does that man know so much about the Scriptures? He was studying the Bible while you were reading a novel. He was on fire with the sublimities of the Bible while you were sound asleep; by tug, tussle, pushing and running in the Christian life that man got so strong for God; in a hundred Solferinos he learned how to fight; in a hundred shipwrecks he learned how to swim. Tears over sin, tears over Zion's desolation, tears over the impenitent, tears over the graves made, are the Jordan which that man had passed. Sorrow pales the cheek, and fades the eye, and wrinkles the brow, and withers the hands. There are mourning garments in the wardrobe, and there are deaths in every family record; all around are the relics of the dead.

The Christian has passed the Red sea of trouble, and yet he thinks there is a Jordan of death between him and heaven. He comes down to that Jordan of death and thinks how many have been lost there. When Molyneux was exploring the Jordan in Palestine, he had his boats all knocked to pieces in the rapids of that river. And there are a great many men who have gone down in the river of death; the Atlantic and Pacific have not swallowed so many. It is an awful thing to make shipwrecks on the rock of ruin—masts falling, hurricanes flying, death coming, groanings in the water, moanings in the wind, thunder in the sky, while God, with the finger of lightning, writes all over the sky, "I will tread them in My wrath, and I will trample them in My fury."

The Christian comes down to this raging torrent, and he knows he must pass out, and as he comes toward the time his breath gets shorter, and his last breath leaves him as he steps into the stream, and no sooner does he touch the stream than it is parted, and he goes through dry shod, while all the waters wave their plumes, crying: "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?" God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, and there shall be no more weeping, and there shall be no more death.

Some of your children have already gone up the other bank. You let them down on this side of the bank; they will be on the other bank to help you up with supernatural strength. The other morning at my table, all my family present, I thought to myself how pleasant it would be if I could put all in a boat and then go in with them, and we could pull across the river to the next world and be there altogether. No family parting, no gloomy obsequies. It wouldn't take five minutes to go from bank to bank, and then in that better world to be together forever. Wouldn't it be pleasant for you to take all your family into that blessed country if you could all go together?

I remember my mother in her dying hour said to my father, "Father, wouldn't it be pleasant if we could all go together?" But we cannot all go together. We must go one by one, and we must be grateful if we get there at all. What a heaven it will be if we have all our families there to look around and see all the children are present! You would rather have them all there, and you go with bare brow forever, than that one should be missing to complete the garlands of heaven for your coronal. The Lord God of Joshua gave them a safe Jordanic passage.

Even children will go through dry shod. Those of us who were brought up in the country remember, when the summer was coming on in our boyhood days, we always longed for the day when we were to go barefooted, and after teasing our mothers in regard to it for a good while, and they consented, we remember the delicious sensation of the cool grass when we put our uncovered foot on it.

And the time will come when these shoes we wear now, lest we be cut of the sharp places of this world, shall be taken off, and with unsandled foot we will step into the bed of the river; with feet untrammeled, free from pain and fatigue, we will gain that last journey, when, with one foot in the bed of the river and the other foot on the other bank, we struggle upward. That will be heaven. Oh, I pray for all my dear people a safe Jordanic passage! That is what the dying Christian husband felt when he said: "How the candle flickers, Nellie! Put it out. I shall sleep well to-night and wake in the morning."

One word of comfort on this subject for all the bereaved. You see, our departed friends have not been submerged, have not been swamped in the waters. They have only crossed over. These Israelites were just as thoroughly alive on the western banks of the Jordan as they had been on the eastern banks of the Jordan, and our departed Christian friends have only crossed over—not sick, not dead, not exhausted, not extinguished, not blotted out, but with healthier respiration, and stouter pulses, and keener eyesight, and better prospects—crossed over, their sins, their physical and mental disquiet, all left clear this side, an eternally flowing, impassable obstacle between them and all human and satanic pursuit. Crossed over! Oh, I shake hands of congratulation with all the bereaved in the consideration that our departed Christian friends are safe!

Why was there so much joy in certain circles in New York when people heard from the friends who were on board that belated steamer? It was feared that vessel had gone to the bottom of the sea, and when the friends on this side heard that the steamer had arrived safely in Liverpool, had we not a right to congratulate the people in New York that their friends had got safely across? And is it not right this morning that I congratulate you that your departed friends are safe on the shore of heaven? Would you have them back again? Would you have those old parents back again? You know how hard it was sometimes for them to get their breath in the stifled atmosphere of the summer. Would you have them back in this weather? Didn't they use their brain long enough? Would you have your children back again? Would you have them take the risks of temptation which throng every human pathway? Would you have them cross the Jordan three times? In addition to crossing it already, cross it again to greet you now and then cross back afterward? For certainly you would not want to keep them forever out of heaven.

Pause and weep, not for the freed from pain,
But that the sign of love would bring them back again.

I ask a question, and there seems to come back the answer in heavenly echo: "What, will you never be sick again?" "Never—sick—again."—"What, will you never be tired again?" "Never—tired—again." "What, will you never weep again?" "Never—weep—again." "What, will you never die again?" "Never—die—again."

Oh, ye army of departed kindred, we hail you from bank to bank! Wait for us when the Jordan of death shall part for us. Come down and meet us half way between the willowed banks of earth and the palm groves of heaven. May our great High Priest go ahead of us, and with bruised feet touch the water, and then shall be fulfilled the words of my text, "All Israel went over on dry ground until all the people were gone clear through Jordan."

If I ask you what shall be the glad hymn of this morning, I think there would be a thousand voices that would choose the same hymn—the hymn that illumines so many death chambers—the hymn that has been the parting hymn in many an instance—the old hymn:

> On Jordan's stormy banks I stand
> And cast a wistful eye
> To Canaan's fair and happy land,
> Where my possessions lie.
> Oh, the transporting, rapturous scene
> That rises on my sight!
> Sweet fields arrayed in living green,
> And rivers of delight.

They Wanted Doll Rags.

A policeman in Central Park, New York City, the other day noticed two little girls dodging busily about through the crowds, and suspecting that they were up to some mischief followed them. Presently a woman stopped him and said that there had been a piece cut out of her dress. Two other women immediately discovered that their dresses had been similarly mutilated. The policeman thereupon arrested the girls, and found that each had a pair of scissors, and several bits of cloth that they had cut from different dresses. A man who said that he had seen one of them cut at his wife's dress, went with him to the station house to lodge a complaint. The girls, who were very much frightened, said in the most innocent manner that they wanted some rags to make clothes for their dolls, and that as they did not know how else to get them they decided to cut them out of ladies' dresses. The gentleman concluded not to make a complaint, and the girls were taken to their mothers, who were advised to keep a better watch on them in the future.—New Orleans Picayune.

The respective ages of a bride and groom, recently married at Arthur, Ind., were eighty-one and seventy-nine years.

SERIOUS FACTS ABOUT BREAD

Which Housekeepers Should Earnestly Consider.

A serious danger menaces the health of the people of this country in the numerous alum baking powders that are now being urged upon the public.

There is no question as to the detrimental effect of these powders upon the system. Every Board of Health, every physician, will tell you of the unwholesome qualities they add to the food. Some countries have absolutely prohibited the sale of bread containing alum.

Even small doses of alum, given to children, have produced fatal results, while cases of heartburn, indigestion, griping, constipation, dyspepsia, and various kindred gastric troubles from irritation of the mucous membrane, caused by the continuous use of food prepared with the alum or alum-phosphate powders, are familiar in the practice of every physician.

It is not possible that any prudent housewife, any loving mother, will knowingly use an article of food that will injure the health of her household, or perhaps cause the death of her children.

How shall the dangerous alum powders be distinguished? And how shall the danger to health from their use be avoided?

Generally, alum powders may be known from the price at which they are sold, or from the fact that they are accompanied by a gift, are disposed of under some scheme. The alum powder costs but a few cents a pound to make, and is often sold at 20 or 25 cents a pound. If some present is given with it, the price may be 30, 40 or 50 cents a pound.

It is impossible to name all the alum powders in the market, but any baking powder sold at a low price, or advertized as costing only half as much as cream of tartar powders, accompanied by a present, or disposed of under any scheme, is of this class, detrimental to health, and to be avoided.

But the easy, safe, and certain protection of our bread, biscuit and cake from all danger of unwholesomeness is in the use of the Royal Baking Powder only. This powder is mentioned because of the innumerable reports in its favor by high medical authorities, by the U. S. Government, and by the official chemists and Boards of Health, which leave no doubt as to its entire freedom from alum, lime and ammonia, its absolute purity and wholesomeness. While its use is thus a safeguard against the poisonous alum powders it is satisfactory at the same time to know that it makes the whitest, lightest, sweetest and most delicious food, which will keep moist and fresh longer, and that can be eaten with immunity hot or cold, stale or fresh, and also that owing to its greater strength it is more economical than others.

These facts should incline consumers to turn a deaf ear to all importunities to buy the inferior powder. If a grocer urges the sale of the cheap, impure, alum brands, it should be borne in mind that it is because he can make more profit on them. The wise housekeeper will decline in all cases to take them.

Take no chances through using a doubtful article where so important a matter as the health or life of dear ones is at stake.

Takes Two Rascals to Work It.

Land values increase so rapidly in New York that it is easy to mortgage such property pretty well up to the selling value, and this fact has opened the way to an ingenious method of something very like swindling. A, representing himself as the agent of B, purchases desirable vacant land for say $175,000, and before papers pass, B sells the same to A at $225,000. B then, upon the strength of this transaction, obtains a mortgage of $200,000 upon the property. Of course A and B are in collusion, and the original purchaser really represented both, while the second transaction was solely for the purpose of establishing a price upon which the mortgage could be obtained.

Best of All

To cleanse the system in a gentle and truly beneficial manner, when the Springtime comes, use the true and perfect remedy, Syrup of Figs. One bottle will answer for all the family and costs only 50 cents; the large size $1. Try it and be pleased. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

Mistress of the situation—The servant girl.

One Cent a Bolt Wall Paper.

Gold, 2cts., 3cts.; Gold Embossed, 4cts.; Ingrain, Five Cents. Gold Border, 1ct. a yard. 100 Samples all prices for 2-ct stamp. Read. Wall Paper Jobber, Rochester, Pa.

Small books are read the most.

We eat too much and take too little out-door exercise. This is the fault of our modern civilization. It is claimed that Garfield Tea, a simple herb remedy, helps Nature to overcome these abuses.

Rose diamonds are liable to explode.

Malaria cured and eradicated from the system by Brown's Iron Bitters, which enriches the blood, tones the nerves, aids digestion, Acts like a charm on persons in general ill health, giving new energy and strength.

Gets down to work—The pillow-maker.

No Safer Remedy can be had for Coughs and Colds or any trouble of the Throat than "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Price 25 cents. *Sold only in boxes.*

An unostentatious gift—A loan.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

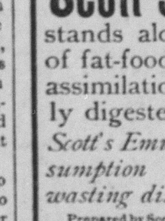
A cash balance—The scales of justice.

Dr. Kilmer's
SWAMP-ROOT
Makes Another Remarkable Cure!
GIVEN UP TO DIE!

Swamp-Root Dissolves a Stone in the Bladder as Large as a Goose Egg.

Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—I don't think there is a person living who can recommend your Swamp-Root more highly than myself. I have been a great sufferer for several years; every *organ* in my *body* seemed to be out of order; was under the care of different physicians for nearly two years; tried every doctor in our town and used other medicine, but continued to suffer and decline until I was a *physical wreck.* The most learned physicians made examinations and pronounced my case one of *Gravel* or *Stone* in the *Bladder,* and said that I would never be any better until it was removed by a surgical operation. Oh! I thought what next? Every one felt sad; I myself gave up, as an operation *seemed* to us certain *death.*



NO USE FOR THE KNIFE!

I shall never forget how timely the good news of your Swamp-Root reached me. I send you by this same mail a *sample* of the stone or gravel that was *dissolved* and expelled by the use of your **Swamp-Root.** It must have been as large as a good size goose egg. I am now in excellent health, as my photograph will show. I have done a very hard summer's work and feel as well to-day as I ever did. I kept right on using Swamp-Root and it saved my life. If any one doubts my statement I will furnish proof. Laborne Bowersmith,
Dec. 26th, 1892. Marysville, Ohio.

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Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle. If you are not benefited, Druggist will refund to you the price paid.

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At Druggists, 50c. or $1.00 Size.

A Powerful Flesh Maker.

A process that kills the taste of cod-liver oil has done good service—but the process that both kills the taste and effects partial digestion has done much more.

Scott's Emulsion

stands alone in the field of fat-foods. It is easy of assimilation because partly digested before taken.

Scott's Emulsion checks Consumption and all other wasting diseases.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

How is Your Blood?

I had a malignant breaking out on my leg below the knee, and was cured sound and well with two and a half bottles of S.S.S. Other blood medicines had failed to do me any good. Will C. Beaty, Yorkville, S. C.

S.S.S.

I was troubled from childhood with an aggravated case of Tetter, and three bottles of S.S.S. cured me permanently. Wallace Mann, Mannville, I. T.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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YOU WANT THEM TO PAY THEIR WAY

even if you merely keep them as a diversion. In order to handle Fowls judiciously, you must know something about them. To meet this want we are selling a book giving the experience of a *practical* poultry raiser for twenty-five years. It was written by a man who put all his mind, and time, and money to making a success of Chicken raising—not as a pastime, but as a business—and if you will profit by his twenty-five years' work, you can save many Chicks annually,

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It tells how to detect and cure disease; to feed for eggs and also for fattening; which fowls to save for breeding purposes; and everything, indeed, you should know on this subject to make it profitable.

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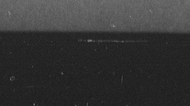
MEN AND BOYS!



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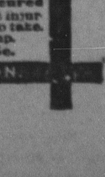

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Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.
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FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. MAR. 23.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that Geo. B. Crawford, of Gregg, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

REGISTER.

We are authorized to announce that W. J. Carlin, of Rebersburg, will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic rules.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that John F. Potter, of Boggs twp., will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

A NEW LICENSE BILL.

A new license bill will be introduced in the state senate.

The bill in question providing for the creation of "The License Court of Pennsylvania." The court is to consist of ten judges in every way equal to the present common pleas judges of the state. They are to be appointed by the governor, half of them being Democrats and half Republicans. Their term is to be ten years and their salary $5,000 per annum. Their terms will be made to expire so that a new one will be appointed every two years. The state is divided into twenty-four license districts. Licenses are to be granted in eight of the districts on the first Monday of October, in another eight on the first Monday of April, to go into effect three months later in each case.

The judges are required to meet at Harrisburg in October, when one of their number is to be chosen president. A judge is there designated to go to each of the districts to be looked after first. Each judge so assigned proceeds to the district and devotes the first two months to visiting all the places seeking to be licensed, informing himself fully upon everything connected with the place and the applicant. In the next month he sits to consider the application. When engaged in this duty he calls a judge from another district to sit with him. The latter must be of the opposite political party, and both must assent before a license can be granted. No judge acts for the district from which he was appointed, nor does he act a second year on the same district. A Democrat is to follow a Republican on the districts.

It is the special aim of the bill to put the granting of license in the hands of judges who are not only independent and disinterested, but who are able to obtain accurate, personal knowledge before finally passing upon an application. This is now wholly impossible. In many of the districts, such as Lackawanna, Luzerne, Schuylkill and others there are over a thousand applications for license, making it physically impossible for the president judge who has to grant the licenses to inform himself in any satisfactory manner.

The expense of the new system is provided for by requiring each applicant to pay $5.00 in addition to the present fee, the additional sum going into the state treasury. This will pay the salaries and traveling expenses of the license court judges and leave a nice margin besides.

There will be two extra judges aside from those who are assigned to districts. This provision it is believed will be found a wise one. The distribution of the work is so made that the judges will have a vacation of two months in the year. It is claimed for the new bill that it will be satisfactory to all classes, including those seeking licenses. The appointments must be made by the governor within two months after the new bill goes into effect.

A LAWYER does not help his case by abusing the witnesses for the other side. The most experienced practioners at the bar do not do it. If an attorney cannot succeed by analyzing the opposing testimony, and showing its weakness by logical arguments, his abuse of the witnesses tends to prejudice the jurors against him.

TERMS differ, but people die. The New York *Recorder* says: Nowadays we have no chills and fevers; it's malaria. There is no such thing as hasty consumption. They call it pneumonia. Often and often when a breakage comes in any of the tissues, an interruption in the healthful operations of any of organs vital, so that life is ended and eternity begun, we call it heart failure.

THE LEGISLATIVE Record does not even make good kindling.

—Boozer Bros. have a big assortment of horse collars from 75 cents up.

—Go to Lewins, Bellefonte, for your clothing. Their styles are perfect in every respect. Suits neat in pattern, stylishly cut and elegantly made. Nothing quite so good anywhere.

BAKER BALLOT CHANGES.

The Elections com. of the State House Representatives have decided to recommend the following changes in the Baker ballot law:

First—To strike out the residences of candidates in the interest of a smaller ballot-sheet; second, to lessen the time for filing objections to nominations, and thereby increase the time allowed for printing the ballots, issuing proclamations and distributing the tickets, the feature which occasioned so much trouble last fall; third, to decrease the number of official ballots printed to one set of seventy-five for every fifty votes on each assessor's list, to be delivered the day before that on which the election is to be held; fourth, to decrease the number of specimen ballots to one for each registered voter; fifth, to reduce the percentage of votes cast by any party from 3 to 2, which change will let the Prohibitionists in with regular party nominations, sixth, to do away with the group arrangement and make a cross mark in a large circle, to be set opposite each party name, indicate and a vote for each and every candidate in the column under such party named.

This amendment will make the voting of a straight ticket the same as under the Ohio law.

HIGH-PRICED HORSE FLESH.

A Fine Stallion Sold at Public Sale For $410.

Horse flesh, though presumed to be very plenty and almost a drug on the market, has been bringing very good prices when the beast offered is of good form and fine stock.

At the public sale of Mr. D. C. Keller, last Friday, he offerad his fine young stallion, King Joe, to the highest bidder, and he was knocked down to Mr. Connor, of Rednor, Pa., at the sum of $410. The horse is about five years old, light bay in color, and a fine roadster, and is a Virginia bred horse. He was sired by the famous Red Robin.

Divided the Charge.

The Penns Valley charge of the Methodist Episcopal church has been divided and hereafter two ministers will look after the spiritual welfare of the member instead of one as always heretofore. The charge previously had six appointments, included in which is the congregation at Centre Hall, Spring Mills, Sprucetown, Millheim, Aaronsburg, and Kreamerville. Rev. H. N. Minnigh, the present pastor has been appointed to the charge west of Spring Mills, while Millheim is to be supplied. The work of six churches has been too laborious for one minister to attend to and the division has been urged for some years.

Plenty of Old Wheat.

It is stated that there are large amounts of old wheat held in all parts of Eastern Pennsylvania, especially in Lancaster, Lebanon, Berks, Cumberland and Dauphin counties, expecting high prices wh ich have not so far been realized and the chances are will not be received before the next harvest. Much of this wheat is in prime condition, as good in all respects as was raised and harvested in any of the old Middle States. If this product had been pushed on the market a few days after it had been threshed its owners would have profited more with the money in hand than they did from the grain in granaries.

Retail Implement Dealers Meet.

The Pennsylvania Retail Implement Dealers association held its annual meeting on Tuesday night at Harrisburg and elected these officers: President, William Shortlidge, Bellefonte; vice president E. H. Keen, Nescopeck; secretary and treasurer, F. F. Weintz, Wilkesbarre; members executive committee, F. T. Blair, Shipensburg, and D. H. Gochnauer, East Petersburg.

Enjoying a Vacation.

The schools have closed this week for a vacation of one week. The winter term has closed and the vacation is unusual for this time of the year and is the first had. The spring term begins Monday and will continue for about two months.

Sure to Remove Warts,

It is now claimed that the gum on the obverse side of the Columbian stamps is medicated and warranted to cure catarrh, brace up a torpid liver, destroy the appetite for alcohol, morphine and tobacco, relieve that tired feeling and kill warts.

Nothing Succeeds Like Success.

It can be said without fear of contradiction that no medicine has had greater success in curing Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and Consumption than Pan-Tina. This celebrated remedy stops coughing, soothes the throat and lungs, and induces a good night's rest. Hundreds can testify to the remarkable and life-saving virtues of this great remedy. Pan-Tina costs only 25 and 50 cents. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

Home For Sale.

Dr. Orndorf offers for sale his Pine Grove Mills home on small monthly payments to suit purchaser at an astonishingly low price, address,

'Squire ARCHEY,
Pine Grove Mills, Pa.

A. J. ORNDORF,
mar9-3t Greensburg, Pa.

"New" Postoffice Rules.

A funny postmaster recently sent to the Postoffice Department a new set of postoffice rules. They were:

A pair of onions will go for two scents.

Ink bottles must be corked when sent by mail.

Persons are compelled to lick their own postage stamps and envelopes; the postmaster cannot be compelled to do this.

Persons are earnestly requested not to send postal cards with money orders inclosed, as large sums are lost in that way.

Nitro glycerine must be forwarded at the risk of the sender.

O Yes! O Yes!

The public sale season is now at its height in the farming community. Horses are bringing poor prices, owing to there being no demand for them. Cows bring fair prices, and pigs and potatoes, being a scarce commodity go at fancy figures. Other articles go at the ordinary auction "knock down."

Some folks will purchase an article at a sale because it goes cheap, even if they have no use for it. We knew of a certain individual who had gathered in this way, in the course of a few years, about a dozen secretaries, or writing desks, simply because they went cheap, and these lined the four sides of his sitting room, and one or two would have amply answered all his needs.

Snap Shots.

The ash piles should be removed from the streets: they are dangerous, and may cause parties to pay damages.

The boro has no regularly appointed street commissioner just now; "won't serve" is the reason given by several. "Must be somedings wrong."

Just received stove, pea and nut coal at Kurtz's mill.

D. J. Meyer was roomed the past few days from a bad cold.

If you flit,
And the REPORTER git—
Let us know,
Whither you go.
Give us the address,
Of postoffice new,
And your former one too.

Horse Collars.

A complete line of horse collars at Boozer Bros., from 75 cents up. Fine stock and large assortment on hand.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT THE residence of the undersigned, 2½ miles south-west of Spring Mills,

THURSDAY, MARCH 30,

the following articles:

2 horses, 1 4-year old colt, 1 2-year old colt, 1 2-year old colt, 5 cows, 2 heifers, fresh at time of sale, 5 head of young cattle, 10 sheep, 2 breed sows, 1 boar, 11 shoats, 1 new Deering self-rake machine, Piano mower, fanning mill, hay rake, harpoon, rope and pulleys, 2 cultivators, large and small, 2 harrows, 1 plow, corn planter, 2 2-horse wagons with ladders, spring wagon, road cart, bob sled, wood work of log sled, 5 or 6 hundred feet of ash plank, 1½ inches, a lot of oak scantling 3x4, cow chains, forks, horse gears, collars, flynets, bridles, single harness, check lines, single and double trees, corner cupboard, table, writing desk, chairs, rocker, sink, cradle, wood box, a lot of good carpet, benches, tubs, buckets, iron kettle, meat vessels, stove pipe, creamery cans, apple butter by the gallon, a lot of seed potatoes, and many other articles.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock when terms will be made known. MRS. J. HANNA.
SAMUEL LEITZELL, Auc't.

PUBLIC SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will offer at public sale at his residence at Old Fort, on

MARCH 23, 1893,

the following articles viz:

1 cow, will be fresh by time of sale, 6 head of horses, 1 good black mare heavy with foal, 1 5-year old horse, roan, Clydesdale and English draft, weight 1200 lbs., 1 4-year old horse, Clydesdale and English draft 1400 lbs., 1 bay mare, 4 year old, Clydesdale and English draft 1200 lbs., 2 fine 3-year old mares, Clydesdale, 10 head of fine sheep, 9 ewes and 1 weather. 1 Champion binder, in good condition, 1 Champion mower in good condition, 1 spring tooth harrow, 1 square spike tooth harrow, 1 good horse rake, 1 Centre Hall threshing machin, shaker, power and strap, all in good condition, 1 Utica wheel riding cultivator, 1 shovel plow, 1 corn scraper, 1 Centre Hall corn planter new, 1 road wagon, 3 in. tire, 1 set wagon ladders, 1 2-horse wagon, 1 plantation wagon with ladders, 2 top buggies, 1 road cart 3 tons good timothy hay, 1 Centre Hall bob sled, new, 1 good sausage chopper, 2 Prince plows 1 steel beam plow, 2 sets tug harness, 1 set double harness, and other farm gears, forks, single and double trees, scoop shovel, etc.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m. sharp, when terms will be made known by
J. H. ODENKIRK.

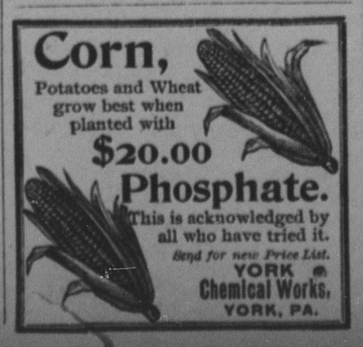
PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT THE residence of the undersigned about 2 miles east of Centre Hall, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 28,

the following articles:

4 work horses, 1 span mules, 1 mare with al, 8 milk cows some of which will be fresh by time of sale 1 bull, 5 head of young cattle, 23 head of sheep, 2 breed sows with pig, 1 Chester-white seed hog, 12 head of shoats, 1 4-horse wagon, 2 2-horse wagons, 1 1-horse spring wagon, 1 open buggy, 1 hand wagon, 1 bob sled, 1 long sled 1 log sled, 1 sleigh, 1 Osborne binder, good as new, 1 Johnston self rake, 1 Champion mower hay rake, Keeler grain drill, 1 Albright cultivator, 1 Canon corn sheller, 1 hand corn sheller, 1 threshing machine, power, shaker and strap, 1 fanning mill, 1 land roller, 3 Keystone plows, 1 Universal plow, 2 Perry spring harrows, 3 drag harrows, 2 1-horse cultivators, 2 shovel plows, 2 Centre Hall corn planters, 1 corn scraper, 1 double harpoon hay fork with rope and pulley, 1 long handle hay fork, double trees and single trees, screads, two 3-horse evener, 2 sets tug harness, 2 set front gears, 1 set double harness, collars and bridles, 2 set check lines, plow lines, 1 team saddle, head reins, housings, 4 set flynets, 2 log chains, 1 cable chain, 4 set butt chains, cow chains, 1 wheel barrow, 1 grubbing hoe, 8 digging iron, 1 grind stone, 1 dinner bell, rakes and forks, 1 straw knife 2 grain cradles, 1 brush scythe, 1 barrel with cider vinegar, 3 stone hammers, 2 cross cut saws, 2 ice tongs, 1 meat stand, 1 ash tub, 1 iron kettle, 1 dining table, 1 sink, 1 dozen chairs, 1 rocking chair, 1 cook stove, 1 room stove 1 worst grinder, a lot of other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock.
WM. GOHEEN, Auc't. WM. SHOLL.



PUBLIC SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will offer at public sale, at Boalsburg, on Thursday, March 28, a large stock of furniture, and wall paper, gilt and other kinds. Mattresses, bedsteads, chairs, lounges, side-boards, rockers of all kinds, cane seated chairs, clothes presses, ironing boards, clothes racks, bed-springs, parlor and other tables, and many other articles.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.
WM. GOHHEN. Auc't. F. W. WEBER.

THE PATRIOT

Foremost Democratic Morning Newspaper in Pennsylvania.

Cleveland and Stevenson on ther way to the White House.

Daily, every week day morning in the year, $5 a year.

Weekly, Tuesday evening of every week in the year, $1 a year

IT LEADS IN THE NEWS.—The only paper in Central Pennsylvania having its exclusive wires and operators, connected with the news centres of the world. With its rapid facilities it reaches three hundred and sixty-five towns with all the news from three to seven hours ahead of all others.

Harrisburg will be an unusually important point the coming year. The session of the legislature, the election of a successor to Quay, a Republican legislature confronted by a Democratic administration, all tend to draw the public eye to the capital. The Patriot will give most complete reports of all these interesting proceedings.

The past year has been the most successful in the history of the Patriot. It wants the new year to br still.

IT LEADS IN CIRCULATION.—Best advertising medium in Pennsylvania outside of Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC DAILY PUBLISHED AT THE STATE CAPITOL.

LOW RATES TO SUBSCRIBERS.—To place it in homes and business places where it does not go and aid in spreading good democratic teaching. The Patriot will be sent by mail to any new subscriber for four months on receipt of $1.

THE WEEKLY.—The weekly edition will be sent on trial by mail for four months on receipt of 20 cents; on trial only. Address

THE PATRIOT COMPANY,
jan12 Harrisburg, Pa.

THE SUN.

During 1893 THE SUN will be of surpassing excellence and will print more news and more pure literature than ever before in its history.

The Sunday Sun

is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c. a copy. By mail, $2 a year
Daily, by mail, $6 a year
Daily and Sunday, by mail, $8 a year

Address,

THE SUN,
New York.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between E. M. Huyett and D. J. Meyer, of Centre Hall, Pa., and E. M. Huyett, of Centre Hall Pa., and John K. Huyett, of Millheim, Pa., under the firm name of Huyett, Meyer & Co., in the lumbering business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. M. Huyett is authorized to dispose of the balance of stock of lumber on hand, and to settle all debts due to, and by the company.

E. M. HUYETT,
D. J. MEYER,
JNO. K. HUYETT,
Centre Hall, Pa.
Jan. 28, 1893. feb2-3t

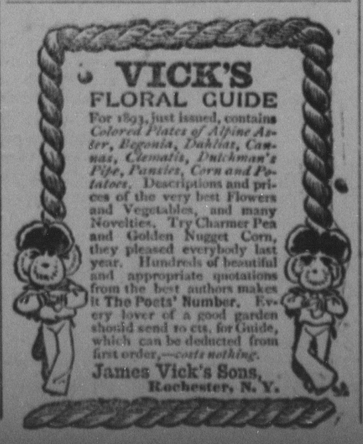
A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds.—If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store. Large bottles 50c. and $1.00.

STILL IN THE RING.

Around the evergreens you'll find our address. We are waiting for yours. Send it on a postal card. We want to show you our list of Evergreens, Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Plants, adapted to all purposes, for Hedges, Screens, Wind Breaks, Timber Culture, Tree Claims, Parks, Cemeterics, and ornamenting lawns, windows and conservatories. Our stock is the largest and most complete. Best quality and lowest brices.

EVERGREEN NURSERIES,
Evergreen, Wis


VICK'S
FLORAL GUIDE
For 1893, just issued, contains Colored Plates of Alpine Aster, Begonia, Dahlias, Cannas, Clematis, Dutchman's Pipe, Pansies, Corn and Potatoes. Descriptions and prices of the very best Flowers and Vegetables, and many Novelties. Try Charmer Pea and Golden Nugget Corn, they pleased everybody last year. Hundreds of beautiful and appropriate quotations from the best authors makes it The Poets' Number. Every lover of a good garden should send to us, for Guide, which can be deducted from first order,—costs nothing.
James Vick's Sons,
Rochester, N. Y.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE! : .

We are now ready to offer to the agricultural classes all kinds of Farming Implements. The Improved Centre Hall Fertilizing Corn Planter, double and single furrow opener, Land Rollers, Easy Hand Cutting Boxes, Crown, Iron Beam, Keystone, Imperial, and Princess Plows, Spring Tooth Lever Harrows, with the latest improvements, Tiger Hay Rakes, missouri Grain Mill, plain and with phosphate attachments, Bullock Hay Tedder, Hench & Dromgold's Spring Tooth Harrows and Cultivators, Centre Hall Wagons, Hay Loaders, Corn Shellers, St. Joseph Chain Pumps, Iron Water Troughs, Pure manilla Binder Twine, etc., at lowest prices. Special attention given to foundry and machine work. All kinds of repairs constantly on hand. All orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

At Lowest Prices.

We also wish to state that we will thoroughly canvass the valleys of Nittany, Penns. and Brush in the interests of our implements and manufacturers' trade ddring the month of April, and orders will be filled at low prices.

Special Notice.

The old style Corn Planter formerly built at Centre Hall, will be taken in exchange for the new Improved Planter at small outlay od part of purchaser. Scrap iron at reasonable prices will be taken in exchahge for implements.

Inspect Our Stock.

Farmers and others are cordially invited to call at our sales room and inspect the stock of implements we constantly have on hand and see for themselves the points of superiority our implements possess over others.

We are also agents for C. Aultman & Co's steam engines and threshers.

HUYETT, MEYER & BOOZER.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE FOR 1893.

PARTIAL PROSPECTUS.

Francis Hodgson Burnett
will contribute the first serial to appear in a magazine from her pen for many years, entitled "THE ONE I KNEW THE BEST OF ALL."

H. C. Brunner
will furnish a serses of six sketches entitled "Jersey Street and Jersey Lane." Illustrated.

Robert Grant
will relate the further experiences of Fred and Josephine in "A Sequel to the Reflections of a Married Man." Illustrated.

Harold Frederic
will contribute a political novel of great power, entitled "The Copperhead."

By the Author of "Jerry."
Miss S. B. Elliott, the author of "Jerry," will write a realistic story of life among the Tennessee mountaineers, "The Durket Sperret."

Personal Reminiscences.
Some unpublished Letters of Carlyle to Edward Irving and others, dealing with a part of Carlyle's life far different from that brought out in the recent literature of Carlyle reminiscences. Recollections of Lincoln and Sumner. By the late Marquis De Chambrun. Both articles are full of new matter. An Artist in Japan. By Robert Blum, who has just returned from a residence of nearly two years in that country. Abundantly illustrated by the author. Historic Moments, which have been a feature of the magazine during 1895, will be continued by some particularly striking papers, among them several by the great war correspondents, Wm. H. Russell, Archibald Forbes, and others.

Men's Occupations.
A series of articles on the life work of men in many callings—the chief ways (exclusive of professions) in which men earn their livlihood.

The World's Fair in Chicago.
A series will be published later in the year giving the impressions made by the exhibition upon different observers of note, both American and foreign: and many of these observers will be also artists who will illustrate their own articles.

Miscellaneous Articles.
Further contributions to the Poor In Great Cities. Mrs. Burnett's illustrated paper on the London plan for Home Aid To Invalid Children, etc. Of special interest also will be Professor Heilprin's authoritive account of the Peary Relief Expedition (illustrated), a very interesting article by Octave Uzanne on the exhibition of Woman's Art now going on in Paris, and articles upon artistic subjects, accounts of travels, etc.

The Illustrations
of the year will represent the work not only of the well-known illustrators, but many drawings will also appear by artists who are best known as painters.

TERMS: $3.00 A YEAR; 25c. A NUMBER.

SPECIAL OFFER. The numbers for 1892 and a subscription for 1893, - $4.50
The same, with back numbers, bound in cloth, - $6.00

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,
743 Broadway, New York.

WORK FOR US

a few days, and you will be startled at the unexpected success that will reward your efforts. We positively have the best business to offer an agent that can be found on the face of this earth. **$45.00 profit on $75.00 worth of business** is being easily and honorably made by and paid to hundreds of men, women, boys, and girls in our employ. You can make money faster at work for us than you have any idea of. The business is so easy to learn, and instructions so simple and plain, that all succeed from the start. Those who take hold of the business reap the advantage that arises from the sound reputation of one of the oldest, most successful, and largest publishing houses in America. Secure for yourself the profits that the business so readily and handsomely yields. All beginners succeed grandly, and more than realize their greatest expectations. Those who try it find exactly as we tell them. There is plenty of room for a few more workers, and we urge them to begin at once. If you are already employed, but have a few spare moments, and wish to use them to advantage, then write us at once (for this is your grand opportunity), and receive full particulars by return mail. Address,

TRUE & CO., Box No. 400, Augusta, Me.

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

TREATMENT BY INHALATION !

1529 Arch St., Philad'a Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia,

AND ALL CHRONIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

It has been in use for more than twenty years thousands of patients have been treated, and over one thousand physicians have used it and recommend it—a very significant fact.

It is agreeable. There is no nauseous taste, nor after-taste, nor sickening smell.

"Compound Oxygen—Its Mod of Action and Results," is the title of a book of 200 pages published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent, and a record of surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.
Please mention this paper. 18ep9m

The Press

[NEW YORK]
FOR 1893

Has a larger daily circulation than any other Republican Newspaper in America.

DAILY. SUNDAY. WEEKLY.

The Aggressive Republican Journal of the Metropolis.

A Newspaper for the Masses.

Founded December 1st, 1887.

Circulation over 125,000 copies Daily.

The Most Remarkable Newspaper Success in New York.

The Press is a National Newspaper. Cheap news, vulgar sensations and trash find no place in the columns of the Press.

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The Press has no superior in New York

THE PRESS
within the reach of all. The best and cheapest newspaper in America.

Daily and Sunday, one year,		$5.00
"	6 months,	2.50
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Daily only, one year,		3.00
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Sunday, one year,		2.00
Weekly Press, one year,		1.00

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DR. THEEL,
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cures fresh cases in 4 to 10 days. Blood Poison, Stricture, Discharges, Ulcers, Pimples, Early Decay, all effects of Youthful errors cured after every one else has failed. 6 years' European Hospital and 20 years' practical experience. No experiment, no failure. Method entirely new and harmless. Never fails. Send 10 cts. in 2-ct. stamps for book "Truth," the exposure of quacks, their lieful books and false statements, fraudulent testimonials and humbug swindle. There is a true friend to young and old. Hours: Daily, 9 to 3; evenings, 6 to 8; Wed. and Sat. evenings, 6 to 10; Sundays, 9 to 12. Write or call and be saved.

THEN AND NOW.

When Mr. Cleveland turned the government over to Mr. Harrison in 1889 there was a cash balance in the treasury, according to the detailed and intelligible form of statement introduced by Conrad N. Jordan, of $48,096,158. Four years later Mr. Harrison delivered the government back to Mr. Cleveland with a deficit in the treasury of $18,266,285. Mr. Harrison's secretary of the treasury did not admit any deficit at all. He certified to a cash balance of $24,128,087, which would give the casual reader the impression that there was a reduction of the balance of only $24,000,000. This is a bubble easily pricked. After four years of Republican control the treasury was returned to the custody of the Democratic party in the condition of a sucked orange.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has been sitting up until midnight ever since he came into office, disposing of the immense amount of business which has accumulated at the White House since the 4th of March. Private secretary Thurber has been sitting up until two o'clock in the morning and getting to work again at eight o'clock. The mail which has been received at the White House since the 4th of March is something enormous. Every morning great stacks of letters lie on the desks of the clerks in the executive offices, and with each fresh delivery of mail they are renewed and increased. Most of these letters of course, are from applicants for office. Of course there is the usual proportion of crank letters and begging letters; but most of the President's correspondents are seeking appointments. Of course this office-seekers' mail does not reach the President. It simply passes through the White House on its way to the departments. No mail which does not concern the President personally ever reaches his eye, and a very small proportion of the mail goes into Mr. Thurber's hands.

OPPOSED TO NEPOTISM.

President Cleveland defined his views on nepotism the other day in a manner so forcible that he left no doubt in the mind of his hearer that he was irrevocably opposed to the practice. The gentleman to whom Mr. Cleveland outlined his views on the question is a Western Congressman, who came to secure the appointment of a constituent to office. He told Mr. Cleveland that the applicant was a good Democrat, a good fellow, and, furthermore, a relative of the President himself.

"That settles it," Mr. Cleveland is reported as saying. "His name cannot be considered." And then the President is said to have read the congressman a lecture on the danger of appointing relatives to office, in which he placed himself on record as against nepotism in all its shades of meaning and application.

THE FOLLOWING bills were passed finally by the house at Harrisburg:

Providing for the expenses of school directors in attending conventions.

Providing for the incorporation of casuality insurance companies.

To facilitate the labors of the judges of the court of common pleas in the Dauphin-Lebanon district, in the disposition of business by providing suitable clerical assistance.

The act to prohibit the killing of wild deer for a period of three years was amended and passed third reading, as was also the act to regulate the liability under policies of insurance on buildings and structures against fire and lightning.

To authorize the election of tax collectors in boroughs and townships for the term of three years.

Printing Office Rules.

A Lancaster paper prints the following rules to be observed by visitors to a printing office:

Don't enter into conversation with the type setters.

Don't read any copy, or man uscript, lying on desks or stands.

Don't read any proof that you may find on table, stands, or desks.

Don't ask the compositor what the article is about he or she is setting.

The Health.

There are still a few cases of diphtheria in different sections of the western part of our valley, though not of the dangerous type. The late thaw and rains aided greatly in causing the disease, and has also given a good many a touch of the festive grip, while coughs afflict others is proven by the amount of sneezing that is done—to all of which the doctors do not object.

Give Bull's-Head Horse and Cattle Powder to your cows. It will positively increase the flow of milk. Price 25 cents per package of one pound.

Will Soon Appear.

The festive organ grinder will be around with his monkey as spring opens; get your pennies ready.

——The stock of boots, shoes, and rubber goods sold at Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte, is complete in every respect and sold at prices so low that all can purchase.

BANQUET OF THE "OLD GUARD."

At a full meeting of the committee of arrangements for the "306" banquet General James A. Beaver, presiding, held at the Bellevue, Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, it was determined on account of the naval review at New York, on April 27, which will be participated in by a number of the "306" from different sections of the Union to change the date of the banquet from April 27 to Tuesday, April 25.

The German Emperor complains that the court preachers take up too much of his time, and recently, in one case, had the discourse scaled down to six-minute length. Wilheim prefers his religion in homeopathic doses and says so.

A Good Audience.

Rev. C. H. Goodling, the minister latelly appaointed to this charge, delivered his first sermon in the Evangelical church, at this place, on last Sunday evening. A good audience had assembled to hear the new minister and were very much pleased with the discourse.

Changed His Name.

Mr. Parapenzer late a worthy business man of Philipsburg, by an act of the legislature has had his name changed to Perry.

THE MINNESOTA senate passed a bill allowing women to vote at all elections. Hurrah for Sis.

——Horse collars from 75 cents up at Boozer Bros.

THE TIME of year is approaching when supervisors will try their hands on the roads. Now lets have some samples of improvement in road making. We need better roads; we can have better roads, if the supervisors understand how to do it.

Night shall be filled with music,
And the cares that infest the day
Shall fold their tents like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away.

Just like a Cough or Cold does after you use Pan-Tina, the great remedy for Coughs, Colds, and Consumption. 25 and 50 cents at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

BULL'S-HEAD
TRADE-MARK
FLAVORING EXTRACTS
ARE THE BEST.
VANILLA, LEMON, ORANGE, GINGER, ROSE, ALMOND.
PRICE 10 C AND 25 C.

SEWELL'S Liquid Cement mends anything. Always ready. Price 10 cents.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

Farmers Look!

o——o

I am now prepared to furnish Farm Implements and Repairs of all kinds at the *LOWEST PRICES!*

o——o

Special attention given to repairs.

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BUGGIES, CARTS, :.
WAGONS and CARRIAGES, :.
FERTILIZERS and SEEDS.

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All goods guaranteed.

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Small goods delivered free of charge if ordered in due time.

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Millheim, - - - - - Pa

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.

Take no Substitute, but insist on having **W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES,** with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

WOLF & CRAWFORD.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Hezekiah Hummel, of Harris township, dec'd., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. ALEX KUHN, Adm'r.
mar16.6t Boalsburg, Pa.

GOOD DEMOCRATC READING FOR 1893.

A FAMILY AND POLITICAL PAPER WHICH YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO DO WITHOUT.

ON THE FOURTH OF NEXT MARCH
GROVER CLEVELAND
WILL BE INAUGURATED
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE SECOND TIME.

The restoration of the Democratic party to power in the control of the national government will be a noteworthy event, and will be naturally followed by many events of lesser interest, but still of great importance. There will be a vast deal of Democratic news to print, and there will be one paper above all others in which to get this news. That paper is THE PITTSBURG WEEKLY POST. It will pay especial attention to the news that will most interest the residents of PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO and WEST VIRGINIA who live within 200 miles of Pittsburgh.

Exclusive of the unrivaled political news which the POST will contain, and which will commend the paper to the head of a household, he owes it also to himself, to his wife and his children to provide his family with a good general paper, one that will contain all the diversified matter calculated to interest an entire family. Just such a paper as this is THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST, whose news of all kinds, political, home and foreign, fashion letters, special correspondence, turf letters, literary notes, etc., is arranged with special regard to meeting a diversity of tastes. It takes all kinds of people to make a world, and THE POST tries to be a world to all kinds of people.

AS A FAMILY NEWSPAPER

THE WEEKLY POST is unequaled. Fiction by great authors, poetry and miscellany that covers the world in all departments of art, science and literature. Serial novels by the great romance writers of the day. Illustrated by our own artists and mailed in sufficient time to reach subscribers for Sunday reading.

THE MARKET REPORTS—

By mail, telegraph and special reporters cover the field, especially the cattle, produce and grain markets, careful reviews of which are prepared for the weekly edition, and are unrivaled for accuracy and reliability.

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The world's history every week. Correspondence at home and abroad. Special telegraphic correspondence from all news centers in Europe and America.

A GREAT PAPER

Is THE WEEKLY POST in all its departments. The largest Democratic weekly in the Union. A welcome visitor to every fireside for the young and old. An agricultural department conducted by leading practical writers. An encyclopedia of the doings of the world every week.

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THE SUNDAY POST is a 20-page paper containing in every issue nearly 140 columns of reading matter. Many people prefer a Sunday paper to the usual weekly. The price of THE SUNDAY POST is $2 a year, postage prepaid.

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By mail, one year, $8, postage prepaid; 6 months $4; 3 months $2; one month, 70 cents.
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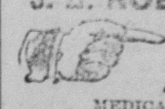

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MEDICAL OFFICES,
206 N. SECOND ST., Philadelphia, Pa.
Are the oldest in America for the treatment of

Special Diseases & Youthful Errors,

Blood Poison, Nervous Debility, Ulcers, Runnings, Discharges, Strictures, Bladder, Kidney and Skin Diseases, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Rupture, permanently cured by improved methods without detention from business. The Doctor's success is due to his lifelong experience and study; to the pure vegetable remedies used and to the thorough examination and watchful attention given patients during treatment. A 40 years' establishment is our guarantee of success.

Treatment by Mail a Specialty.

Office hours, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., 6 to 9 P. M. All day Saturday till 9 P. M. Sundays 10 to 12 A. M.
Send Stamp for Book. (Copyrighted.)

Cholerine in Pennsylvania.

Swickley, Penn: We had an epidemic of cholerine, as our physicians called it, in this place lately and I made a great hit with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I sold four dozen bottles of it in one week and have since sold nearly a gross. This Remedy did the work and was a big advertisement for me. Several persons who had been troubled with diarrhoea for two or three weeks were cured by a few doses of this medicine. P. P. KNAPP, Ph. G.

25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

Mother's Recommendation.

We are acquainted with many mothers in Centerville who would not be without Chamberlain's Cough remedy in the house for a good many times its cost, and are recommending it every day. From personal experience we can say that it has broken up bad colds for our children.—Centerville, South Dakota, Citizen. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

Coal! Coal!

Just received pea, nut and stove coal, at the Centre Hall mill. Terms cash.

——C. P. Long, Spring Mills, pays highest price for smoked meat.

——C. P. Long & Co., sell brown sugar at 5½, and sugar syrup at 20 cents per gallon.

Centre Hall - Mills -

All grades of Roller flour constantly onhand, at wholesale to dealers and at retail.

All grades of Chop.

Bran, fine and coarse.

Coal, always on hand, Hard, Soft and Woodland, all sizes.

All kinds of grain wanted and cash paid for same at highest market prices.

Terms, for Flour, Feed and Coal, strictly cash.

Tourist Trip.

Round trips to the Pacific Coast.

Short trips to the Mountain Resorts of Colorado.

The Great Salt Lake.

Yellowstone National Park—the most wonderful spot on this continent.

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PASTOR KOENIG'S TRADE MARK NERVE TONIC

A NATURAL REMEDY FOR

Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebrity, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities, and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects.

FREE—A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists at $1 per Bottle. 6 for $5. Large Size, $1.75. 6 Bottles for $9.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

Three days is a very short time in which to cure a bad case of rheumatism; but it can be done, if the proper treatment is adopted, as will be seen by the following from James Larobert, of New Brunswick, Ill.: "I was badly afflicted with rheumatism in the hips and legs, when I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It cured me in three days. I am all right to-day; and would insist on every one who is afflicted with that terrible disease to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm and get well at once." 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. D. Murray.

——Our suits for men and boys cannot be equaled by any dealer in the county. Spring styles now in stock. Prices right. Philad. Branch, Bellefonte.

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FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.

Dozens of styles. All prices

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Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. jan92

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Special attention given to country trade. apr90

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Opposite Court House,
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New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

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Free bus to and from all trains.

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Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

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Fall term opens Sept. 14, 1892. Examinations for admission, June 16, and Sept. 13. Commencement week, June 12-15, 1892. For Catalogue or other information, address

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PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Dec. 18, 1892.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday. For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate; stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.50 p. m., Baltimore, 3.10 p. m., Washington, 4.30 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York, 9.35 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.55 p. m., New York 3.50 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m., Washington 4.10 a. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.50 a. m. Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.39, a m Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.36 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.54 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

7.35 p. m.—Train 21. (Sunday only) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.10 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.45 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.40 a m; Washington at 10.15a m, Baltimore at 11.10 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, Washington 5.15 p m, Baltimore 4.20 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.40 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.36 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 12.00 noon, Philadelphia 2.25 p. m., Washington 1.10 p. m., Baltimore 2.15 p. m., Wilkesbarre 4.40 p. m., Sunday only, arriving at Montandon 7.33 p. m.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.				Eastward.		
P M	P. M.	A. M.	STATIONS.	A M	P. M.	P M
2 09		5 40	Montandon	9 20		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 38	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 00		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 20		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3 30		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 37		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 47		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
3 53		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 01		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 07		8 28	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 18		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 23		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 27		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 37		8 50	Axemann	6 28		2 20
4 40		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5 40and 7.45 p m turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 10.20 a m, 5.02 p m, 5.56 p m, and 8 05 p m

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SAW MILL AND ENGINES

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THE NEWS.

Jacob K. Dundore, captain of a coal barge, shot and killed John Cross, who, he says, was trying to break open a trunk on the barge, which was lying in the river near Elizabeth, N. J.——The Kinyon and the Jones blocks in Oswego, N. Y., were destroyed by fire. A number of corporations were burned out, including C. A. Tanner & Co., hardware dealers, and the Western Union Telegraph office. Loss $75,000; partially insured.——The Westinghouse Air Brake Company has declared a quarterly dividend of five per cent. and an extra dividend of five per cent. This means the distribution of $500,000.——Fire destroyed the Newton (Ala.) Inn, postoffice, town jail and five stores. The total loss is $50,000; insurance $15,000.——Patrick Casey, yardmaster at the Baltimore and Ohio depot in Zanesville, was instantly killed by being run over by an engine. He was in the act of jumping on the moving engine when he lost his footing, and before the locomotive could be stopped he was ground to pieces. ——The Alamo Hotel, at Colorado Springs, was almost entirely destroyed by fire. The loss is $10,000. The guests escaped from the burning building amid much excitement.

Fire destroyed fifty small buildings, occupied by the poorer classes of Eureka Springs, Ark. The total loss is about $35,000. The fire was caused by a defective flue in the house occupied by W. O. Brodie.——The east-bound Erie passenger train No. 12 was run into by No. 10, another passenger train, at Lackawaxen, twenty-three miles west of Port Jervis. The rear Pullman sleeper was demolished, and ten passengers, the occupants of the coach, were injured, some of them seriously. No. 12 was waiting at the station for a locomotive to replace one which was disabled. The other cars were uninjured, and no passengers in them were hurt.——The building of the Turnverein, of Patterson, N. J., was destroyed by fire, and several persons were badly hurt.——Residents of Brundige, Ala., lynched Tom Brunson, a colored rape fiend.——Harland Murray, after a dispute with his wife, in St. Louis, attempted to shoot her. The bullet, instead, struck and killed his sixty-five-year-old mother, who attempted to shield her daughter-in-law from the jealous man's fury. ——Two Pittsburg, Pa., hunters named August Stanley and Henry Johnson, members of the Pittsburg Club, who have a clubhouse on the Kankakee River, was drowned near Horse Shoe Bend, on the Kankakee River.——Fire supposed to have been started by tramps, destroyed the building on the fine Dyons estate, near Elizabeth, N. J.——The sentence of Will and Tom Whitson, murderers, who were to hang at Bakerville, N. C., March 24th, have been commuted by Governor Carr to thirty years in the penitentiary.

Lee Walton, colored, who assassinated Rufus Haywood, a colored planter, was lynched by a mob of colored men in Nitta Yuma, Miss.——Ozras M. Hatch, who was a well-known figure in Illinois a third of a century ago, and who was twice secretary of state, died at his home, in Springfield, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He was born in New Hampshire in 1814.——H. H. Goldwaite, a traveling salesman, accidently shot and killed his sister-in-law, Miss Hattie Pischon, in Indianapolis. He had just cleaned his revolver, and was carelessly showing its workings to the inmates of the room, when it discharged accidently and the bullet went through Miss Pischon's stomach.

The house of Benjamin Fleischer, who lives in the southwestern part of Jackson county, Kan., was totally destroyed by fire. His three children were probably fatally burned. In endeavoring to rescue them, Mr. Fleischer's hands and arms were almost burned to a crisp.——During a terrible thunderstorm lightning set fire to 110 bales of open cotton in the Social Mill's, in Woonsocket, R. I. Much of the cotton was rendered useless, and the loss will be several thousand dollars.——E. F. C. Young, of Jersey City; Jeremiah O'Rourke, of Newark, and Bernard Naughton, have formed a corporation to be known as the Consolidated Traction Company. They have an authorized capital stock of $15,000,000 and the purpose is to consolidate the traction companies of Jersey City and to build branches to Newark and other surrounding towns.——Samuel and Wm. Conrad are in jail at Corydon, Ind., charged with parricide.——Mr. J. S. Pickinger, the successful managing editor of the Ohio State Journal since 1887, has resigned the position to accept that of manager of the American Press Association in New York. D. L. Bowersmith, city editor, has been promoted to the vacancy.——Deputy Sheriff Whalen, who has been a familiar figure around the Tombs in New York, is dead, another victim to the inclement weather attending the inauguration ceremonies at Washington.

Mrs. Clarissa Fairchild, widow of the late Supreme Judge Fairchild, of Arkansas, is dead. Mrs. Fairchild had an eventful history. She was a Miss Clarissa Bulkley, of Williamstown, Mass., and one of twelve brothers and sisters, being the last of them to die.——The four story brick building occupied by the James Bradford Company, dealers in oils, paints, etc., in Wilmington, was damaged by fire to the extent of $15,000. ——Fire at Polk City, Iowa, destroyed the Chicago and Northwestern Depot, Lockwood's elevator, several hundred cords of wood belonging to the railroad and a quantity of lumber belonging to private parties. Loss about $20,000.——Warden Brown, of Sing Sing prison, has tendered his resignation. He will probably be succeeded by Warden Durston, of Auburn.——Train Dispatcher John R. Rupp was acquitted in Norristown, Pa., of negligence and responsibility for the disaster at Rose Glen, on the Reading Railroad, October 24, in which several lives were lost.——While fighting a destructive prairie fire near Dorrance, Kan., five men were severely injured, the flesh on their limbs being burned to a crisp.——The Kansas Trust and Banking Company, of which Senator Ingalls is president, closed its doors. The liabilities of the concern are estimated at $800,000, and the assets will probably reach $700,000.

COLONEL ALEXANDER C. BOSKIN, Lieutenant-Governor of Montana, is paralyzed from the waist down, and has not walked for many years. The Colonel is an able lawyer and held many positions of trust while Montana was a Territory. He is a forcible speaker and his invalid's chair is a familiar sight on the political platforms of the State.

JULES FERRY DEAD.

Carried off Very Suddenly By Heart Disease.

His Trouble the Result of An Old Wound Received at Aubertin.

Jules Ferry, president of the French Senate, is dead. M. Ferry's death was caused by heart disease. The effection of the heart from which M. Ferry suffered was due to the effects of a bullet, striking a rib near the base of the heart at the time he was attacked by Aubertin in 1887. He was seized with spasms early in the morning, and despite every effort made by the physicians who were hastily summoned, the convulsions continued to grow in violence until at six o'clock in the evening he expired in a terribly severe spasm.

Mme. Ferry said, in an interview with a reporter:

"For the last two weeks M. Ferry had complained of difficulty of breathing. He would start up in the night occasionally, gasping and choking. Several times he left the table, and hurried to a window to get fresh air. His sleep was much broken, and his general health suffered, in consequence. He showed an unusual lack of energy and an evasion to going out except when his official duties called him. I almost forced him to drive for a little while every pleasant morning and evening. In the last few days he seemed to recover somewhat his former energy and spirits, although his difficulty in breathing was increasing, he was determined to go to Senator Poirrier's ball, but eventually I persuaded him to remain at home. I knew that an evening in a crowded ball-room would aggravate his trouble, and although he said he felt better than at any time in the last week, he admitted that his health needed careful nursing if he was not to be disabled for his public duties. He went to bed at ten o'clock. Before midnight he awoke in a chill. He fell asleep again, but rested uneasily, finally awaking in another chill, more severe than the first one. I sent for the doctor at once. He arrived at one o'clock, and immediately gave M. Ferry injections of morphia and ether. He also applied cupping glasses."

This treatment was continued until five o'clock, when M. Ferry felt relieved and sank into a sound sleep. He slept well until nine o'clock. Other physicians were then summoned for a consultation. As M. Ferry wished to get up, they did not insist upon his remaining in bed, although they forbade him to leave the bedroom and his study, which adjoins it. He was partly dressed at 9.30, and we helped him to his study arm-chair. He remained in it an hour in a condition of such extreme prostration that he could talk but little. At 10.30 he began struggling for breath. He sprang from his chair with sudden energy and paced the room, calling for air and complaining that he was suffocating.

This sudden rally was followed by another sinking turn. M. Ferry lay in his chair with his eyes closed, too weak to speak with his wife or his brother Charles. Shortly after noon he again called repeatedly for air, left his chair and walked rapidly up and down the room. This effort was followed by another sinking turn. These alternations of rallying and sinking continued until five o'clock, when he raised himself in his seat, looked at his wife fixedly, exclaimed, "Save me!" and fell back exhausted. His struggle for breath became agonizing, and the physicians injected morphia to relieve him. After a few unintelligible words he fell into a state of coma, which ended in death. He died in the armchair in which for years he had done all his writing and reading.

CABLE SPARKS.

THE true source of the Congo river has been discovered.

THE committee of the Reichstag has passed the army bill to first reading.

THE German troops in East Africa have won a victory over the hostile natives.

THE Arabs have signified their intention of supporting the new Sultan of Zanzibar.

IT is reported that there is opposition among the tories to Mr. Balfour's leadership.

A CONFLICT between Servian peasants and troops resulted in ten persons being killed.

HERR JUNGFER, Freisinniger candidate, was elected to the Reichstag from Leignitz.

POPE LEO has given his benediction to the project to build a residence for Monsignor Satolli.

A MOTION to order the slaughter of cattle at the port of entry was defeated in the House of Commons.

ALIBIN SAID, Sultan of Zanzibar, is dead and the British have placed Hamid Said upon the throne as his successor.

A LUNCH was given on the steamship New York, at Southampton, at which many celebrated persons were present.

THE election of a member of Parliament for Grimsby resulted in the return of a liberal-unionist, a loss to Gladsone.

A HURRICANE swept over the east coast of Madagascar, wrecking many vessels, destroying property and killing several people.

THE Spanish Republicans suffered unexpected reverses in the provinces, and the government majority in the Cortes will be about 100.

SPAIN is satisfied with the pacific intentions of the United States towards San Domingo, and will withdraw the Spanish warship now at the Island.

THE House of Lords has rejected a bill amending the laws for the distribution of real estate of intestates, claiming that it struck at the law of primogeniture.

THE Italian government has informally suggested that the United States shall formulate defin te proposals before inviting the reassembling of the monetary conference.

THE Chinese censors have preferred charges of treason against Houng-Tchum, formerly minister to Russia and Germany, in having renounced the rights of China in the Pamir regions.

MOTHER AND BABIES BURNED

She Sacrifices Her Own Life Trying to Save the Children.

D. F. Dixon, of Charlotte, has received word of the fatal burning of the wife and two children of his son Thomas Dixon at Rutherfordton, N. C. The fire occurred about eight o'clock. Mrs. Dixon was alone, her husband being at Shelby. After she had gotten ready with her little ones to retire, and while sitting by a table with her youngest babe in her arms, her attention was diverted, and the child caught the cover of the table in reaching for some toy and accidentally turn d over the lamp, which exploded and threw the burning oil over the mother and children. Mrs. Dixon might have saved herself but for her efforts for the children. She lived until nine o'clock, a few minutes after her husband reached her, but was never conscious after she was first reached by the rescuers.

During the fire Alexander McEntire, a colored man, bravely entered the burning house and brought the mother out, at the same time pushing a third child before him, thereby saving its life.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES

CONRAD LEY, 21 years of age, was killed by the bursting of an emery wheel in a factory at Newark, N. J.

MRS. JOHN C. JONES and her 9-year-old daughter were burned to death at Mt. Julia, Tennessee, their clothes taking fire from brush heaps.

MALIGNANT diphtheria is reported to be prevalent at Stein, in Marathon county, Wisconsin. There were four deaths in a single family and three in another.

BY an explosion in an oil well at Marthaville, Ont., James Duncan and his engineer were killed, and another man, named Makenzie, was fatally injured.

PRESIDENT Harry Temple, of the First National Bank, and his wife, of Lexington, Nebraska, are fatally ill, the result of eating poison, "which their child playfully placed on meat afterwards eaten by its parents."

A freight train on the Chicago and Erie Railway went through the bridge over the Ottawa river, in Ohio, and took with it nineteen cars, piling them up in the river. The engine and a few cars escaped. Three tramps are supposed to be dead in the ruins.

RAHWAY, New Jersey, was shaken by an earthquake shock, which occurred a few minutes after 8 o'clock. "It did considerable damage in the city and vicinity. Buildings swayed, and the druggists sustained considerable loss by breakage."

A MACHINE saw at Wyandotte, Michigan, leaped from its bearings, and struck Herman Meinke in the breast, and cut partially through his body, severing the heart. It continued its flight, and, striking Amos Coan, another workman, cut off his arm at the shoulder.

A passenger train on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad ran into a Wilmington and Northern freight at Chaddsford Junction, Penna. Engineer George Phillips, of the passenger train, was killed, and Conductor William Cummins was slightly injured. The Coroner's jury found that the accident was due to the negligence of Engineer Phillips.

SHOT DOWN IN COURT.

A Son Avenges the Murder of His Father, Knew What He Was Doing.

A terrible shooting affray occurred in the upper hall of the court house, Nashville, Tenn. Thomas Jones shot and probably fatally wounded Joe Winters. Five shots were fired, two of which took effect.

Some months ago Tom Jones' father, a toll-gate keeper, was shot from ambush and killed. Andrew and Joe Winters were charged with the deed, arrested and indicted and the trial of the murderers was about to begin.

The court room was packed with witnesses for the prosecution and the defense. Joseph Winters was charged with the murder and Andrew Winters with being an accessory to the deed.

When the cases were called in criminal court before Judge Anderson the defendants successfully pressed a motion for a severance, and then the cases were continued until the next term of court.

After the disposition of the cases, Andrew Winters was taken back to jail and Joe Winters and his wife remained in the court room to perfect a bond. By this time the court room had been practically cleared.

Finally, when Winters walked in the door, Jones, who was standing near the head of the steps opened fire on him. Officer Price was about the first to reach Jones. Mrs. Winters and others who witnessed the shooting, said that Winters fell at the second shot.

Several men in an excited manner ran up to Jones and cried: "Don't let him escape." To these cries Jones, in a self-possessed manner said: "I am not going to escape; I know what I have done, and have no wish to flee." Jones was at once taken to jail.

James Bondurant, who was standing near the Winters, was struck in the groin by one of the stray bullets, and quite severely wounded though his condition is not thought to be very dangerous.

J. W. HYATT DEAD.

Was Treasurer of the United States Under President Cleveland.

James William Hyatt died at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at his residence in Norwalk Conn., after a long and severe illness. The direct cause of Mr. Hyatt's death was Bright's disease, although he had been a great sufferer from gout.

James William Hyatt was Treasurer of the United States during the latter part of the first Cleveland administration, and was born in Norwalk September 19, 1837. His father, James Hyatt, was a manufacturer of shoes for the Southern market. Mr. Hyatt attended the public schools until he was 11 years of age. He then started to make his living, and was employed in various capacities until the war began, when he went out as tutler with one of the three months' regiments. When he returned he was employed by Legrand, Lockwood & Co., one of the leading banking houses of New York city, and there acquired such proficiency that he was rapidly advanced until he became confidential clerk and general manager under the direction of the firm.

Mr. Hyatt remained with Lockwood & Co., from 1862 until 1873, when, having obtained a controlling interest in the Norwalk Horse Railroad Company, he returned to Norwalk. In 1874 he became president of the company, and filled that position until his death. He was chosen vice-president of the Danbury & Norwalk Railroad Company, and continued in that position until chosen president. In 1890 Mr. Hyatt was chosen president of the Fairfield County National Bank. In 1875 and 1876 Mr. Hyatt represented the town of Norwalk in the State Legislature, and served on the Finance Committee. In 1886 he was appointed Bank Commissioner and resigned in the fall of 1885 to accept the appointment of United States Bank Examiner tendered to him by President Cleveland.

This position he resigned in 1887, when President Cleveland appointed him to be Treasurer of the United States. In 1884 Mr. Hyatt was elected to the State Senate, but resigned because the duties of a Senator were incompatible with his position as Bank Commissioner.

COUNTERFEITERS CAUGHT.

A Gang Unearthed Near Parkersburg, W. Va., and the Money Found.

It has been suspected for some time that a gang of counterfeiters had their headquarters somewhere near Parkersburg. The home of A. B Burdett, alias Arthur Mills, was surrounded and Burdett captured. When the house was searched moulds for 25-cent pieces and nickles and scraps of metal was found. The officer also captured another alleged member of the gang, Henry Kines.

Burdett owns considerable property and is engaged in buying and selling produce and it was while engaged in this business that he had an opportunity to scatter the coin all over the country.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

AFTER a long and earnest debate the State World's Fair Commission decided to ask the Legislature for an additional appropriation of $100,000.

DR. PAUL GUILFORD was put on trial at Lebanon, charged with causing the death of Miss Agnes Louders by administering poison to prevent conception.

IN answer to a Senate resolution, Governor Pattison sent to that body a statement of the expenditures of the World's Fair managers and said not more than the $30,000 appropriated would be needed for the State's display.

A reduction in wages varying in different labor from 11 to 40 per cent. was made in the blooming mill of the Pottsville Iron & Steel Company.

THE property of the Westmoreland Coal & Coke Company, in Westmoreland County valued at $350,000, was sold out in the interest of mortgage creditors.

ALLENTOWN city officials stated that there is no cause for alarm over the condition of the water supply.

THROUGH a rear-end collision between two trains on the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad at Lackawaxen, twelve people were more or less seriously injured.

DIPHTHERIA has attacked over sixty people and killed ten in Pikesville, Berks County.

A large delegation of Philadelphians interested in the passage of the Penrose bill abolishing the Public Buildings Commission appeared before the House Committee on Municipal Affairs at Harrisburg. Mayor Stuart, Councilman Clay and Hicks, Messrs. Thomas Martindale, Joshua L. Bailey, E. N. Willard and Charles Emory Smith made speeches in favor of the bill.

THE body of Thomas Deener, a hermit of Drehrersville, who had been missing for some time, was found in the river and foul play is suspected.

PRESIDENT pro tem Gobin, of the State Senate, is out in an open letter in answer to statements of Executive Commissioner Farquhar of the World's Fair. He declares that his recent criticism of that official's management of the affairs of the board is justified by the facts.

TRAIN Dispatcher John R. Rupp was acquitted at Norristown of negligence and responsibility for the Rose Glen disaster on the Reading Railroad October 24, and the county was directed to pay the costs.

THE Board of Health of Norristown, charged the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company with polluting the Schuylkill above the town by dumping manure and other decayed matter into it.

THE appointment of Mason Weidner as Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Schuylkill County was confirmed by the State Senate.

APPRAISERS Reynolds and Crane value the assets of the estate of Rockafellow, the Wilkes-Barre banker, at $42,469, while the liabilities are $432,000.

HON. JAMES S. MOOREHEAD, Democrat, and Alexander McConnell, Republican, of Westmoreland County, and Judge Harry White, of Indiana, are talked of for nomination for the Supreme Court in the Fall.

A mass meeting in defense of the American Sabbath was held at Norristown in connection with the Methodist Conference.

IN case the Andrews-Higby legislative contest is decided in Andrews' favor, Higby may be nominated for Sheriff of Crawford County.

THE Delaware River at Easton rose twenty-one feet above low-water mark and damage was feared at Trenton and points below.

THE body of a man named Mann, missing for a month from Fairfield, Adams county, was found buried under rocks, and the police are after Henry Heist as the murderer.

HIGH water was reported in the Susquehanna and Delaware Rivers, but no great damage to property was anticipated.

THE Lancaster County Tobacco Growers' Society took favorable action on a proposition to form a national association to maintain the tariff at its present figure.

Two houses at Front and Buttonwood streets, Reading, collapsed, injuring four persons quite seriously.

JUDGE DOLY, of Westmoreland county, decided that W. N. Porter and A. B. Hunter, Republicans, were duly elected to the Legislature and not W. R. Barnhart and Colonel Eli Waugaman now seated.

READING is alarmed over a varioloid epidemic.

THE Barbers' National Association, in session at Pittsburg, declared against legislation allowing open shops on Sunday.

THE AUSTRALIAN FLOODS.

Over $15,000,000 Loss in Brisbane and Its Suburbs.

The Australian papers which arrived on the steamer Alameda at San Francisco, print graphic details of the great floods at Brisbane and suburbs last February. In the city of Bisbane and its suburbs the damage done by the flood is estimated at $15,000,000.

There was a fall of sixty-seven inches of rain in three days and three steamers were floated out of the river and landed high and dry in the Botanical Gardens. The towns of Bundamia, Ipswich and Godna were all under water and the people had to flee to the hills.

No serious consequences were expected until February 3, when reports from Upper Brisbane watershed showed that heavy floods were inevitable and all the possible efforts were made to prepare for it.

From Friday afternoon, February 3, the water rose very rapidly and by noon on Saturday the level of the big flood of 1890 had been reached. Still the rain poured down unceasingly and the waters continued to rise throughout Saturday night and Sunday until a maximum height was reached at about 9 o'clock on Sunday night, the level then being about twelve feet above the flood of 1890.

The scene was then something terrible. A very large portion of the city and suburbs and the whole of the surrounding country in every direction was inundated, the water being in many cases over the tops of the houses.

JOHN GLASPIE, the millionaire lumberman and horse owner, of Stillwater, Minnesota, was killed in a railroad accident on the Northwestern road, near Baraboo, Wisconsin.

BIG FIRE IN BOSTON.

Over Four Million Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed.

Several Persons Lose Their Lives--About Thirty Injured.

At 4.25 o'clock in the afternoon fire broke out in the building owned by E. L. Ames, corner of Essex and Lincoln streets, in the wholesale business and small manufacturing section. The flames spread with surprising rapidity, and it was over three hours before the Boston fire department, aided by companies from other cities, gained control of the destroying element. The fire was marked by the loss of several lives, and some thirty persons injured. The financial loss is estimated at $4,500,000, and the insurance at $4,000,000.

It was the most destructive fire that has occurred in Boston since November 28, 1882, when two and a-half acres of business houses were destroyed, causing a loss of about $8,000,000. The great fire of 1872 broke out on the evening of November 9 and raged uncontrolled until noon the following day, destroying 800 business houses, occupied by 1,800 firms, entailing a loss of $80,000,000 and fifteen lives.

The area burned over comprises practically one whole square, bounded on the north by Essex street, on the east by Lincoln street, on the south by Tufts street, on the west by Kingston street. In addition to this square, one building on the north of Essex street, extending along Columbia street, was burned; also three buildings on the east side of Lincoln street; also on the south side of Tufts street, the Emergency Hospital, which was a part of the United States Hotel, and the rear corner of the hotel.

Three unidentified dead bodies have been taken from the ruins and there are supposed to be many others yet undiscovered. The injured will number about thirty.

The flames broke out in the toy department of Horace Partridge & Co., in the F. L. Ames building. The cause is at present unknown, but the start is described by those nearest it as resembling the bursting of fire-crackers.

The flames spread with incredible rapidity and in a very few moments the entire interior of the building was burning. There were many employes of the Partridge Company at work at the time, and the other floors of the building were sprinkled with human beings. The usual avenues of escape were at once cut off, and then began a scramble for life which sickened beholders.

The panic-stricken inmates fled to windows and roof. Some escaped by spinning down telegraph poles, others by leaping into blankets and nets. Several jumped to the pavement, six to eight stories, and were terribly mangled. Others—how many cannot be told—fell back into the flames or were overcome by the dense black smoke, which suffocated all who did not speedily escape.

The entire fire department of the city was speedily on the scene. The department of Somerville, Cambridge, Newton, Quincy and Brockton arrived later by train and aid was requested to be in readiness from more distant cities. Fortunately further help was not needed.

Vast crowds of people began at once to flock to the scene, and as a matter of precaution Governor Russell speedily ordered two companies of militia under arms, and proceeded to the fire in person where he was soon joined by Mayor Matthews.

The fire spread rapidly from building to building, and, despite the heroic efforts of the entire fire system of Suffolk county, was not controlled until nearly 8 o'clock P. M.

The conflagration as viewed from a distance was grand. A dence pall of black smoke covered that section of the city, and as darkness came on this was lighted up by the flames, while occasional flashes of fire and burning embers shot up into the ebony mass.

Near to the scene was awful. While the Ames Building was burning there were repeated explosions like fireworks mingled with the hoarse shouts of firemen, the clanging and puffing of engines, the crash of falling walls, the rumble from hurrying teams and the surging of the vast crowd which soon gathered and rushed to and fro in everybody's way.

The three largest buildings burned—the Ames, Lincoln and Brown-Durrell—were of modern construction and built in the most non-combustible style possible for mercantile use. The Brown-Durrell had front walls of sandstone and rear walls of brick. The Ames and Lincoln were much like it.

Incoming trains from all directions were heavily laden during the early evening, and probably over 50,000 outsiders helped to pack the streets in the vicinity while the fire was in progress.

The principal buildings burned were as follows:

Ames Building, seven stories, corner Essex and Lincoln streets, where the fire started.

Lincoln Building, five stories, on the opposite corner, on the site of old Crystal Palace, occupied by the Singer Manufacturing Company and a large number of other concerns.

Ludlow Building, six stories, 135 Essex street.

Brown-Durrell Building, seven stories, corner of Essex and Kingston streets, burned from roof to fourth floor. The fireproof walls of this building stemmed the tide of flames to the north.

Five-story brick building, corner of Columbia and Essex streets, occupied by Walter S. Barnes, paper-box manufacturer, and others.

United States Hotel, slightly damaged. Three small buildings, between the Ames Building and the United States Hotel, occupied as dwellings in the upper stories and by small traders below.

PRINCESS KAIULANI.

Received by Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland--Members of the Commission.

At half-past five o'clock President and Mrs. Cleveland accorded a special reception to Princess Kaiulani, the meeting taking place in the Blue Parlor. The Princess was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Davies, their daughter and a lady friend. The call was entirely of a social nature, and lasted probably a quarter of an hour. The visitors were charmed with the cordiality of the reception accorded them, the ladies being captivated by the pleasing manners of the wife of the President, and the Princess said subsequently that Mrs. Cleveland was the only lady that she ever fell in love with.

During the day Mr. Davies, unaccompanied by the Princess or any of his family, called on Secretary Gresham. This visit like that in the White House was a purely social one.

Mr. Paul Neuman, the envoy of Queen Liliuokalani, also called on Secretary Gresham. Gossip as to the personnel of the commission that will probably be appointed to visit the Hawaiian Islands includes the names of Judge Martin V. Montgomery, of Michigan, late of the District of Columbia Supreme Bench; General Schofield, Admiral Brown and Captain M. L. Howison. Dr. Mott Smith, the Hawaiian minister, does not regard the appointment of a commission with much favor.

JOHN GLASPIE, the millionaire lumberman and horse owner, of Stillwater, Minnesota, was killed in a railroad accident on the Northwestern road, near Baraboo, Wisconsin.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

MLLE. JEANE CHAUVIN has received the appointment of Professor of Common Law to the Girls' Lycee of Paris.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD built the first cable railroad in this country. The road was constructed just after the war and extended from the City of New Orleans to the suburb of Carrollton.

WILLIAM R. MORRISON is said to be an inveterate newspaper reader. If anyone ever sees Mr. Morrison without one or two newspapers tucked under his arm it must be when he has on a dress suit.

IF PROF. BARNARD, of Lick Observatory, should resign his present place—and rumor says that he may do so to take charge of the big telescope which Mr. Yerkes has ordered for the Chicago University—he will be the fourth man to leave the staff of the Mount Hamilton institution within a year or two—Professors Crew, Keeler and Burnham having retired within a short time.

MR. CLEVELAND is said to have had nicknames for every member of his old Cabinet. Mr. Bayard was "Tom," Mr. Manning was "Dan," Mr. Whitney "Will," Mr. Fairchild "Charley," the venerable Mr. Lamar "Quint," Mr. Vilas "Bill," Mr. Garland "Alf," Mr. Dickinson the "Squire," and Mr. Endicott "William." Mr. Cleveland rarely addresses any member of his Cabinet by his official title. Even at formal Cabinet meetings he would lean back in his chair and say: "Tommy, let's hear what you have been doing at the State Department," or "Quint, tell us about the Indians," and so on.

CAPTAIN LUGARD, of Uganda fame, is described thus: A Norman knight of the historic type, which founded the kingdoms of England, Portugal, Cyprus, Jerusalem, Grand Canary and the Two Sicilies, small, wiry, keen eyed, with a strong jaw, and an intellectual forehead, betokening the masterful Norman ability for grappling with seemingly insupe able odds as they turn up. There is something about the mouth and nostril which humanitarians might dislike, unless they happened to be in Africa, surrounded by armies of the (annibalistic) alien. If he lives he may prove an African Clive, unless, like Clive, he succumbs to the irrepressible domestic foe of imperial greatness.

TORTURED BY THIEVES.

Incredible Brutality Resorted To to Get $1800 From an Old Man.

On Leatherwood Creek, Ky., three men entered the home of Thomas Bryant, who does not believe in banks, and, after gagging the family, proceeded to compel Bryant to tell where his money was hidden.

They fired pistols close to his head, choked him, burned him with hot stones and finally stuck his feet in the fire, holding them there until burned to a crisp. They got $1800 and escaped on three of Bryant's horses. Bryant will die.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.

FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.	$ 4 75	@	$ 5 00
High Grade Extra	4 00		4 30
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	72		76
CORN—No. 2 White	46		48
Yellow	46		48
Ear Yellow per bri	2 80		2 85
OATS—Southern & Penn.	38		41
Western White	37½		41½
Mixed	36		37¾
RYE—No. 2	61		62
HAY—Choice Timothy	16 50		17 00
Good to Prime	15 50		16 00
STRAW—Rye in car lds.	11 00		11 50
Wheat Blocks	6 50		7 00
Oat Blocks	8 50		9 00

CANNED GOODS.

TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3	90	@	$ 1 20
No. 2	82½		85
PEAS—Standards	1 20		1 40
Seconds			1 00
CORN—Dry Pack			1 10
Moist			1 00

HIDES.

CITY STEERS	$ 8	@	$ 8½
City Cows	8		8½
Southern No. 2	5½		5¾

POTATOES & VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—Burbanks	$ 83	@	$ 88
Va. Yellow	3 75		4 00
Yams	1 75		2 50
ONIONS	95		1 05

PROVISIONS.

HOGS PRODUCTS—shlds.	$ 10½	@	$ 11
Clear ribsides	11		11¾
Bacon sides	12		12¾
Hams	15		15¾
Mess Pork, per bar			20 50
LARD—Crude			13
Best refined			14

BUTTER.

BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$ 29	@	$ 30
Under fine	25		26
Roll	24		25

CHEESE.

CHEESE—N.Y. Factory	$ 12½	@	$ 13
N. Y. flats	13		13¾
Skim Cheese	8		11

EGGS.

EGGS—State	$ 16½	@	$ 17
North Carolina	16		17

POULTRY.

CHICKENS—Hens	$ 10	@	$ 11
Turkeys	14		15
Ducks, per lb	13		14

TOBACCO.

TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	$ 1 50	@	$ 1 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		8 00
Fancy	12 00		13 00

LIVE STOCK.

BEEF—Best Beeves	$ 5 25	@	$ 5 50
Good to Fair	4 75		5 00
SHEEP	3 00		5 50
Hogs	7 00		7 50

FURS AND SKINS.

MUSKRAT	$ 10	@	$ 11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk black	—		80
Opossum	25		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		6 00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 15	@	$ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	77½		7.¾
RYE—Western	6		65
CORN—No. 2	5		54
OATS—No. 3	38½		39
BUTTER—State	0		27
EGGS—State	18		19
CHEESE—State	10		12

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60	@	$ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	75		75½
CORN—No. 3	49¾		49¾
OATS—No 2	41		42
BUTTER—State	29		30
EGGS—Penn. fst	17		17¾

THE ANT AS AN ENGINEER.

The pastry was delicious, and I wanted it myself.
So I put it in the pantry on the very lowest shelf.
And to keep it from the insects, those ants so red and small,
I made a river round it of molasses, best of all.

But the enemy approached it, all as hungry as could be.
And the captain with his aid-de-camp just skirmishing round to see
Whether they could ford this river, or should try some other plan,
And together with his comrades he around the liquid ran.

To his joy and satisfaction after traveling around,
The place where the molasses was narrowest he found;
Then again he reconnoitered, rushing forward and then back,
Till he spied some loosened mortar in the wall around a tack.

He divided then his forces, with a foreman for each squad,
And he marshaled the whole army, and before him each ant trod;
His directions were all given; to his chiefs he gave a call;
While he headed the procession as they marched off up the wall.

Every ant then seized his plaster, just a speck and nothing more,
And he climbed and tugged and carried till he'd brought it to the shore;
Then they built their bridge, just working for an hour by the sky,
After which they all marched over and all fell to eating pie.

—[St. Nicholas.

MAGGIE'S WEDDING GIFT.

BY AMELIA E. BARR.

"A man's hat in his hand never did him any harm, Stephen, and I wish, dear, you had been a little more civil to Uncle Joseph."

"Nonsense, Maggie, darling. I don't like Joseph Hawick and his ways, and I am not going to pretend I do."

"His ways are very good ways. No one can say wrong of Uncle Joseph, Stephen."

"That is just it; they are too good. I rather think I am old enough to know what I am doing, and what I want. I have a good farm, I don't owe a penny, and I never mean to ask a favor except of you, or of my own hands. If I palavered over Joseph Hawick, he would be the very first to say I wanted the trifle of money he may have saved."

Maggie sighed, and then looked up into Stephen's handsome face and smiled. Stephen, of course, was right; a man with such eyes and such a figure could not, in love's sight, be wrong. He was brave and confident, too, and had that way of assertion which only very cool and sensible people can resist.

Uncle Joseph sighed, too, but it was a different sigh from Maggie's. He loved his niece with a wise and tender affection, and she had not chosen the husband that he would have chosen for her. Stephen Gray was indeed "well-to-do," and had a fair character, but the keen old man saw radical defects in it.

"He listens to no one but himself, and so he hears no advice but a flatterer's," said Joseph, "besides, Maggie, he is so proud, that I am feared he's bound to have a tumble."

"But, uncle, he has a big heart, and he's a good farmer, and even you can see that he is the handsomest man in the Dales."

"That is all true, girl, but God does not measure men by inches."

However, in spite of all disaffection, Maggie Hawick's wedding with Stephen Gray came off with great and widespread hospitality. Joseph Haywick had been for forty years the physician and friend of all the Dale families, rich and poor, and not one of them missed an invitation. The gentry feasted in the oak-raftered parlor, and the shepherds and cotters in the big barn. But all were merry and full of good wishes for the pretty bride and her handsome husband.

The number of the bridal presents Maggie received testified to it. Stephen's sideboard and buffet would be bright with silver tokens, and his presses full of snowy damask and fine-spun linen and blankets. But, upon the whole, it rather mortified him. He could not feel the loving kindness that sanctified the gifts, and the obligation was not pleasant to the self-sufficient young man. He had assured Uncle Joseph voluntarily, and with rather unnecessary pride, that he wanted nothing with Maggie, neither gold nor gear nor land; and yet, for all that, he looked rather anxiously for the old man's offering.

Joseph Hawick was believed, in spite of his eccentric attentions to poor patients, to "have money," and Stephen felt that a handsome check on Kendall Bank or a few government bonds would not be out of place; for he had been at some expense in refurnishing the old farm-house, and he was very anxious to try some new scientific experiments with his worn-out land.

But Maggie said nothing about her uncle's present, and Stephen was far too proud to ask her, until nearly a year after their marriage. But one day he had a long talk with old Squire Thwaites about "high farming," and then the two men drifted into the discussion of some scheme for the draining of Druid's Moss. Then Stephen, thinking it all over as he smoked his pipe by the blazing ingle, saw untold wealth of harvest from the rich alluvial soil and fabulous wheat-fields growing where men now caught leeches or shot wild fowl.

If he only had money! If he only had one thousand pounds in cash! Thwaites and he would buy and drain the Moss. He sat dreaming over the project and counted the acres and bushels over and over, until he began to look upon Druid's Moss as the one thing upon the earth to be desired.

"Maggie," he said, suddenly, to the little wife, sewing and gently rocking herself beside him, "Maggie, what did Uncle Joseph give you for a wedding present? You never told me."

"I thought you would not like it, Stephen."

"Very likely not, but nevertheless, what was it?"

"A Bible."

"Just like him; and we had two family ones to begin with, not to speak of the little ones you have in almost every room."

"In the same way, Stephen, people gave us napkins enough for three generations, and silver mugs enough to serve all our friends. Uncle's Bible was by no means an ordinary one."

"How not?"

"It has been in the Hawick household since A. D. 1616, and contains the family register for more than two hundred years. I am the last of our branch; uncle thought I would like to have it. It is a queer old book with great brass clasps. I made uncle two solemn promises over it."

"What were they?"

"That I would never part with it under any circumstances, unless it was to give it back in his charge, and—and—"

"Well, what else?"

"That when every other source of help and comfort failed me I would go to it—don't look so angry, Stephen."

"I think I have good cause to be angry; it is like a phophesy of ill fortune. Why should he forespeak sorrow for you? And why should he suppose that you would need help or comfort I could not give you? If he had given you a thousand pounds it would have been more to the purpose."

Maggie looked quickly up. She had never heard such a sentiment from Stephen's lips before. Then she laughed gayly.

"A thousand pounds, Stephen! Why, what on earth should we do with so much money?"

"Buy and drain Druid's Moss, Maggie."

Maggie drew her eyebrows together and looked wonderingly at Stephen, who had risen and was pacing the floor with rapid, thoughtful steps.

"Why, love," she said anxiously, "what can you mean? The Druid's Moss! What is that worth?"

"A few leeches and wild birds now, Maggie, but acres and acres of golden wheat and rich meadow-grass if it is drained. I was talking to Thwaites about it to-day. Both our uplands are worn out; the Moss lies between us. I would give five years of my life to own half of it and money sufficient to drain and cultivate it."

"How much money would do, Stephen?"

"A thousand pounds. I could drain part, and then save the proceeds to drain the rest. But where could I get the money?"

"I was thinking of Uncle Joseph. Would you let me ask him?"

Nothing is so wonderful as the growth of a master passion. In a few hours, the desire for this particular piece of land had strengthened itself so that Stephen began to consider whether it might not be worth while to let his wife go borrowing for him; and the longer he talked, the more eager he became; so that, at last, Maggie felt hurt to see what a trifle he made of her feelings and of the risk Joseph Hawick would run.

However, next day she went to see the old man, and, as they sat together over their tea and crumpets, said:

"Uncle, Stephen wants to join Squire Thwaites in buying the Druid's Moss."

"What for? To raise cranberries?"

"Uncle! Why they talk of great wheat-fields and meadows."

"It will need a sight of drainage, and that means a sight of money. I should not think Stephen had idle cash sufficient."

"He wants to borrow it."

Joseph's face clouded.

"Wonders never cease. I thought Stephen Gray would starve before he would borrow or owe money."

"Don't cast up the past, uncle. Stephen thinks that if he could borrow a thousands pounds he would make it ten in a very few years; and, uncle, I came to-day to ask you to lend him it."

"You came a useless journey, Maggie, forbye I don't like that pride that makes others stoop for its conceit."

"Squire Thwaites said you had plenty of money in Kendal Bank."

"If I had money I'd never trust it in any bank; but I make no more than I need now. I am getting an old man, Maggie."

"Stephen will be sorely disappointed."

"He has no cause to be so. I told him you would have no fortune, and he quite scorned at the thought of money with you. He had his choice between you and Kate Crofts, with the Crofts Manor at her will."

The old man was quite gloomy after this talk; and Maggie was almost glad to escape from the silent hearthstone to the bustle of her own busy farm and the noisy welcome of her husband.

Stephen took the refusal very proudly, but the idea had now become paramount, and Joseph Hawick's refusal had only made him the more determined to carry out the project. He had a fierce struggle with his pride and his independence, but the next day he went into Kendal and made arrangements to raise the money by a mortgage on the farm that had been unincumbered for six hundred years.

In a few weeks all arrangements had been made, the Moss had been bought, surveyed and divided, and the partners in its drainage went to work. It soon proved itself a drainage of two kinds. After many hundreds of pounds had been spent to very little purpose, more experienced surveyors had to be sent for, and entirely new means and machinery used. Too much had been thrown into the Moss to abandon the project, and yet the constant cry for "money" was fast exhausting the patience and purses of both Squire Thwaites and Stephen Gray.

The former more able to bear his loss, became, after two years' labor, quite indifferent, talked of the affair as hopeless, and was half angry with Stephen for persisting. But something like desperation animated the young farmer, for he had so far mortgaged his home and estate that their redemption was hopeless if the Moss failed him.

Poor Maggie, with her two babies to care for, strove to help him by taking upon herself labors she was totally unfit for; and she rapidly broke down between the unusual physical strain and the constant, anxious worry regarding Stephen. All her husband's life dwindled down to those damp, black acres or rich mud. Maggie got to hate the name and shudder at the sight of Druid's Moss, and with that touch of superstition always lingering in north-country minds, she half feared it had bewitched him; for he came home too weary to speak to her or even notice the children; while every pound he could get was hopelessly sunk in its treacherous depths.

It was pitiful, too, to see the bare uplands of the farm that were once white with mountain-sheep; and the great barns and byres nearly empty, that had once been full of Normandy farm-horses and dewy-lipped Alderneys. But things got worse and worse, and in the middle of a dreary winter, just before the birth of her third child, Uncle Joseph died. Fifty pounds to defray his funeral expenses was nearly all the money found; but he left Maggie his house and furniture, and with his last breath reminded her of the old Bible.

"You'll be needing it soon, Maggie dear, I know; don't forget me when you come to that day."

These were his last words, and Maggie pondered them that evening as she sat, silent, beside her sleeping children.

It was hard to sell the dear old home, but Stephen would hear of nothing else; so the doctor's house went into the market; the quaint furniture was scattered all over the Dale and the money went into Druid's Moss.

It only put off the evil day, Squire Thwaites abandoned his improvements; he would throw no more good money after bad, he said; but Stephen, with a determination that many thought a kind of madness, worked away.

And really, in the fourth year, it looked as if he would succeed. A portion that had been finished produced such a crop as made the farmers round the craggy hills doubt their own eyes. Stephen was jubilant; what could be done for two acres could be done for two hundred. He had proved his position, and was more enthusiastic than ever over his idea.

But Maggie was almost hopeless. She was beginning to suffer for very necessities; strange, hard men came with authority about her home, and Stephen looked so ill and haggard and was so irritable that her cup was full of sorrow. One gloomy afternoon, when it rained so heavily that work was impossible, she ventured to try to reason with and comfort the gloomy man, looking dolefully across the empty farm-yard toward the great, flat, dreary Moss.

"It will soon be over, my dear Maggie," he said. "To-morrow I am going into Kendal, to get another five hundred pounds, if I can, upon the farm plenishing and the remnant of the stock. I am sure, if I get it, to put the whole Moss under wheat this year, and that will practically save us. If I don't, I have lost my estate and all these years' labor, and we shall leave this place, beggars, within a month. You know the worst now, Maggie."

The next day, amid the driving storm, she watched her husband make his last desperate effort. She turned and looked upon the pleasant room, with her three children playing unconsciously about it; then she fled upstairs, and, falling down upon her knees, poured out all her heart in passionate, pleading prayer. As she rose, with streaming eyes, Uncle Joseph's last words flashed across her mind. Somehow, they held a new meaning for her. She unlocked her drawer, and lifted the old brass-bound book carefully and tenderly out.

"It has comforted my fathers and mothers for many a generation," she said softly. "I will see what it will do for me." And she unclasped it with a prayer: "I was brought low, and He helped me."

They were good words, and she read the whole psalm through and turned the leaf. A Bank-of-England bill for one hundred pounds fell at her feet. She lifted it as though it had fallen from heaven, and commenced to turn, with eager, trembling fingers, the well-worn pages. One after another, bills fluttered into her lap until, from between the boards of Uncle Joseph's wedding-gift, she had taken eight thousand eight hundred pounds.

Can any one guess how she prayed again, and with what a radiant face she met the cross, wretched man that, half-drowned with the storm, walked, about sundown, up to the hearthstone?

"Stephen! Stephen!" she cried joyously. "Never look sad again! Uncle Joseph's wedding-gift has saved us!" And she spread the money before him.

Maggie was right; the money saved Stephen every way. He bought Thwaites out; he paid off all claims on his home; he restocked his farm, and triumphantly finished the draining of Druid's Moss.

Maggie's fortune was oddly given, but the eccentric old man did not judge far amis. His wedding gift was blessed as he intended it should be—in two ways—for Maggie and Stephen learned to love it, not only for the material help it had brought them in their extremity, but also for the promise of the far more exceeding and abundant riches which it promises and provides for.—[The Ledger.

The Cat in Thibet.

The cat is treated by Thibetans with the most marked attention and forbearance. Even when it spills milk, breaks or destroys any valuable object, or kills some pet bird, it is never whipped or beaten in any way, but merely chidden and driven away by the voice; while were a dog or a child to commit these offences, they would be soundly thrashed.

Such very mild and considerate treatment might lead one to suppose that the cat is esteemed holy. But such is not the case. It is, indeed, regarded as a useful animal, to the extent that it contributes to the preservation of sacred pictures, robes, books, sacrificial food, and the like, by killing the rats and mice which consume and destroy these. But otherwise the cat is considered the most sinful being on earth, on account of its constant desire for taking life, even when gorged with food, and its torture of its victims. Its mild treatment is due to the belief that whosoever causes the death of a cat, whether accidentally or otherwise, will have the sins of the cat transferred to his shoulders. And so great is the burden of its sins that, even were one sir (two pounds) of butter for each hair on the cat's body offered in feeding the temple lamps before Buddha's image, the crime would not be expiated.—[Indian Antiquary.

THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

JEST AND YARN BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

A Hard Lot—A Matter of Choice—A Great Improvement—A Predicament—Etc., Etc.

"Goodness me, Johnny! What are you crying about now?"

"'Cause Tommy dreamed about eatin' pie last night and I didn't."—[Indianapolis Journal.

A MATTER OF CHOICE.

"To think that my Ethel should have spoken so impertinent to papa at dinner. She never hears mamma talk that way to him."

Ethel (stoutly)—Well, but you choosed him and I didn't.—[Tit Bits.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

Tailor—Checks I see are not to be used this Spring.

Customer—Well, that suits me; I always liked credit far better.—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A PREDICAMENT.

Jason—I'll be hanged if I know whether it's safer to address that strange lady as "Miss" or "Madame."

Argo—Why, what difference will it make?

Jason—Well, you see, if I call her "Madame" she'll think I think she looks so old that she must be married. And if I call her "Miss" she'll think I've spotted her as an old maid who couldn't get married.—[Chicago News Record.

A GOOD REASON.

"I wish I was a twin," said Bobbie.

"Why?" asked his father.

"Then I could see how I looked without a looking-glass," said Bobbie.—[Harper's Young People.

A NATURAL INFERENCE.

"What are the principal products of the Sandwich Islands?"

"I am not sure, but I should say bread, ham and mustard."

A QUESTION NOT EASILY ANSWERED.

"So she is going to marry him?"

"Yes."

"Does she love him?"

"It is impossible to tell. He is rich."

MUCH TO LIVE FOR.

He loved her more than tongue could tell—at least more than his tongue could tell—for he had been telling her of it for months, and is still at it seven nights a week. He was sweet and musical as bright Apollo's lute, strung with his own hair, and when he spoke the voice of all the gods made heaven drowsy with the harmony.

Naturally, under such circumstances, the girl liked to listen. Yet she had lived in Chicago so many winters that she had some doubts about love keeping the cold out better than a cloak and serving for food and raiment. Spareribs and sealskins, she knew were more comfortable from a practical standpoint.

Yet she loved to listen to this lover's love. It's a weakness women have even in Chicago.

On this occasion he had been talking to her of his love and his hopes for the future.

"I have so much to live for," he whispered tenderly, as he took her in his great strong arms.

She looked up into his face trustfully.

"I should say you did, George," she said with charming naivete. "I weighed 200 pounds to-day on papa's hog scales."

"Birdie," he murmured, and kissed her.—[Detroit Free Press.

THE SAD ELEVATOR BOY.

Old Lady—Don't you ever feel sick going up and down in this elevator all day?

Elevator Boy—Yes'm.

"Is it the motion of going down?"

"No'm.

"The motion of going up?"

"No'm.

"The stopping?"

"No'm.

"What is it then?"

"The questions."—[Good News.

SURE TO FAIL.

Bilkins—Your friend Scribbler seems to be always short of funds. If his books don't sell, why don't you try him at office work when you need a new man?

Boomer—No use. A man who can't succeed as a novelist hasn't imagination enough for the real estate business.—[N. Y. Weekly.

HONEST.

He—Don't you think you could love me just a little?

She (decidedly)—No; I'm one of those impulsive creatures who never do things by halves.—[New York Press.

FASHIONS FOR '93.

Wife—Isn't it lovely? It was so delightfully antique I could not resist the temptation to buy it.

Husband—Well, I'll be dinged! Here I've just been elected President of the Swear Off Temperance Society, and you go out and Purchase an old-fashioned punch bowl as big as a tub.

"We needn't use it for punch, my dear."

"What can we do with it?"

"I was thinking we might keep it in the library. We can fill it with water, you know, and alongside of it have a sponge on a pretty Japanese plate."

"What for?"

"For wetting Columbia postage stamps, of course."—[New York Weekly.

A JUDICIAL OPINION.

Daughter (looking up from her novel)—Papa, in time of trial what do you suppose brings the most comfort to a man?

Papa (who is District Judge)—An acquittal, I should think.—[Brooklyn Life.

COMPANION PIECES.

Gildersleeve—A Philadelphia man has a carriage which he says Washington once owned.

Tillinghast—Who has the hack Washington took at the cherry tree?—[Brooklyn Life.

HER FAVORITE ATTITUDE.

In the Street Car: Gentleman (entering)—Will you kindly get up and give me your seat?

Lady—What do you mean by addressing me in that manner, sir?

Gentleman—When I offered you a seat last evening you said you preferred to stand. As I take you for a lady of your word, I will accommodate you by occupying your seat while you assume your favorite attitude.—[Boston Transcript.

HAD HIS EYES OPENED.

Green—There was a time when I thought I knew everything.

Brown—Yes. And you think differently now?

G.—I do.

B.—What made you change your opinion?

G.—Well, the fact is I am courting a widow.—[New York Press.

SELF-CONTROL.

Teacher—What is the meaning of self-control?

Boy—It's when a teacher gets mad, and feels like giving a boy a black mark, and doesn't.

A GREAT EFFORT.

Wee Miss—I hate that little girl!

Mamma—You should not hate anybody, my dear.

Wee Miss—Well, if I musn't hate her, I'll try not to, but I guess It'll make my head ache.—[Good News.

A BIG BOOM.

Mr. Gotham—How's business in your section?

Western Friend—Booming, sir, just a booming. Why, sir, in Dugout City, where I live, they are opening up new streets so fast that the whole town is down with diphtheria.—[N. Y. Weekly.

AN AERIAL SUBURB.

Manager—Mr. Skylight, I see you're late again this morning. Have you moved out of town?

Skylight—Yes, sir.

Manager—How far?

Skylight—The twenty-first story, sir.—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

DEFINITE ENOUGH.

Jack—I may kiss you, then?

Perdita (blushingly)—Some time in the future, Jack.

Jack (eagerly)—When?

Perdita—Day before to-morrow.

MR. JONES TELLS A STORY.

Mrs. Jones Illustrates It by Frequent Remarks.

"I know the best story about Simpson to-day," said Mr. Jones, as he settled himself comfortably for an evening at home. "You've seen that fur coat of his, Maria—well, it was—"

"Wait till I get my sewing, Jeptha," said Mrs. Jones. "There now begin."

"You know the outside of the coat is beaver—"

"Whose coat?"

"Why Simpsons."

"Oh, yes. Go on."

"And it isn't to be sneezed at—"

"Oh, dear, where's my thimble? Just let me run and get it. There, now. What was it Simpson sneezed at?"

"Who said anything about Simpson sneezing? That's just like a woman," snarled Jones. "If you think you can sit still for five minutes I'll go on with the story. He made a bet—"

"Who made a bet?"

"Simpson did—that nobody could tell what the coat was lined with—"

"Wasn't it fur-lined?"

"If you know the story better than I do perhaps you will tell it," suggested Mr. Jones. "The boys all guessed—"

"What boys?"

"The fellows—the crowd—"

"Just let me get this needle threaded," said Mrs. Jones, as she tried to thread the point of a crambic needle; "I can listen better when I'm sewing. Go on."

"We were all in it, so we guessed catskin—"

"Jeptha! that reminds me, I haven't seen old Tom to-day."

"Confound old Tom! Will you listen, Maria, or—"

"Wait till the scissors roll by. There! I'm all ready. Was that the door-bell? Now for the story."

"We guessed the skin of every animal in the catalogue—"

"What catalogue?"

"Heavens, Maria, you'll drive me mad! Simpson won the bet, and—"

"What bet?"

"About the lining. It was—"

"Then it wasn't cat?"

"No! no! It was calf—when he was in it! ha! ha! See?"

"Rather fur-fetched, wasn't it?" said Mrs. Jones, yawning.

Then Jones rose to offer a few feeble remarks about telling a story to a woman, and expecting her to see the point, etc., etc.—[Detroit Free Press.

How to Cook a 'Possum.

Scald and scrape the hair off and clean in the ordinary way. Fill the carcass with small or sliced-up sweet potatoes and sew up with a few stitches of twine or coarse thread. Scoop out a hole in the ground large enough to hold your 'possum, wrap him well in green corn shucks, or, if they cannot be had, old shucks thoroughly wetted will do. Cover with one and a half to two inches of dirt, build a good wood fire on him and let the fire burn down to coals. In a half hour your 'possum, together with the sweet potatoes, will be done. It is a good plan to cook a 'possum this way at night and let it remain in the ground until next morning, when you can serve it for breakfast. When cooked in this manner the flesh is so tender that it just drops from the bone like a thoroughly stewed spring chicken. All the fine aroma of the meat is retained, which, with the delicate flavor imparted by the sweet potatoes, makes a dish that is absolutely delicious. While in Arkansas we also cooked a great many fish in this way. Indeed, it is the best way that I have ever found to cook fish, flesh, or fowl. The cowboys often roast a calf's head in this manner when out in camp, wrapping it up in wet gunny sack instead of corn shucks. Heavy brown paper thoroughly wet answers the purpose of wrapping first rate.—[Dallas News.

On Which Side to Sleep.

Will you take the experience of an old man, instead of learning of old writers?" asked the novelist Trollope, when called on for his opinion in a recent discussion in Notes and Queries. "I sleep equally well on the right side, on the left side, or on the back, like the bad shepherd, who, we know, 'dormit supinous.' I do not think I ever tried the only remaining position—face downward. I take it Mr. Agnus hits the nail on the head when he speaks of the inexpediency of sleeping on the right side after a late dinner or supper; only I should say on the right side or in any other position. The fact is, I take it, that the middle of the day, or from 1 to 2 o'clock, is the best time for feeding, and the most comfortable to the general operations of the organism. I suppose it would be well to make it the only time, which, I am convinced, most of us could do with perfect comfort after a little — say a month's—practice. But if you will dine, as we call it, or sup, as our fathers called it, at 7 or 8 in the evening, you ought not to go to bed till 2 or 3 in the morning. I, being threatened with gout, was told on high authority that the surest way to avoid it was to dine—that is, make my principal meal—at 1 o'clock, and take very little after it. I obeyed, and have never had any symptoms of gout since. If you want to 'sleep like a babe' when between eighty and ninety, dine early, eat no supper—a cup of tea or coffee and a bit of toast will do no harm; and never trouble your head about putting your stomach 'in the position of an inverted bottle;' as Mr. Agnus says, abstain from putting any other bottles in that position."

The Poultry Raisers' Rule of Ten.

Ten hens in a house that is ten feet square, with yards ten times the size of the house, is a rule to follow. Ten hens with one male is the correct mating, and ten eggs under a setting hen in winter, are enough. Ten weeks is long enough to keep a broiler before it goes to market, and a pair of ducks or fowls should weigh not over ten pounds. Ten cents per pound is the average price for fowls in market, and 10 cents should feed a hen one month.

It takes a fool a life time to find out what others see at a glance.

Deafness Can't be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever: nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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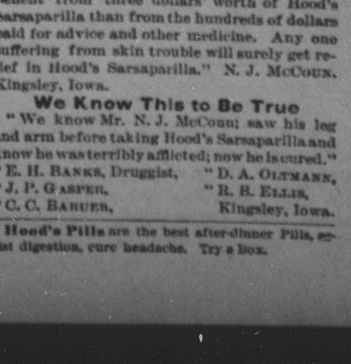
Cured When Others Failed

Salt Rheum or Psoriasis—Severe Case.



Mr. N. J. McCoun
Kingsley, Iowa.

"In 1879 I had an eruption appear on my left leg and arm. Sometimes it would ulcerate and on account of it I was unable to work a great deal of the time. I had seven doctors examine and treat me without success. Some called it psoriasis, some eczema, some salt rheum and one knowing one called it prairie itch. All the doctors in the county had a trial but none did me a particle of good. I spent all my spare money trying to get relief. Finally I was persuaded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After using one and a half bottles I saw the benefit. I have now used the third bottle and am **completely cured.** I received more benefit from three dollars' worth of Hood's Sarsaparilla than from the hundreds of dollars paid for advice and other medicine. Any one suffering from skin trouble will surely get relief in Hood's Sarsaparilla." N. J. McCOUN. Kingsley, Iowa.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

We Know This to Be True

"We know Mr. N. J. McCoun; saw his leg and arm before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and know he was terribly afflicted; now he is cured."

"E. H. BANKS, Druggist, "D. A. OLTMANS,
"J. P. GASPER, "R. B. ELLIS,
"C. C. BAHUER, Kingsley, Iowa.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache. Try a Box.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. MAR. 23.

THE RACKET

Turn On The Light

We believe "The Racket" system of business will bear the closest examination. As U kno, one price to all, and that the lowest for spot cash, is the rule of the store.

....JUST NOW....

the old-time, long-winded con cerns are telling U "cotton has riz," but a broad smile steals across the face of Racket buyers, as they walk through their favorite store, and find piles of cottons plainly marked in common, everyday "figgers" at a less price than the same goods were last year.

.....JUST IN.....

2440 yards of Eclipse Dress Ginghams—a total eclipse of high prices in this line.

1032 yards of Fine Black Satine. It goes to U less than regular wholesale price.

G. R. SPIGELMEYER,
SHEM SPIGELMEYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

PERSONAL.

——Mrs. Rooke, of Winfield, Pa., is the guest of Miss Kate Alexander.

——Mr. W. H. Lucas, of Centre Hill, gave our sanctum a call on Wednesday.

——Mrs. William Runkle returned last week after a two weeks' visit with friends in Altoona.

——Miss Trixie Durst, of Spring Mills, spent several days last week with Miss Helen Bartholemew.

——Mrs. D. W. Reynolds left last week for Reedsville, for a visit with her parents at that place.

——Prof. D. M. Wolf, of Spring Mills, was among the guests in town last Saturday, attending institute.

——Miss Annie Harpster, left on last Thursday for a visit of several weeks to relatives and friends in Harrisburg.

——George Durst, one of the practical and most successful farmers of our valley, gave our sanctum a call on Monday.

——Mr. John Bubb, farmer, of Centre Hill, gave us a call. Mr. Bubb has moved to the Zeigler farm, two miles east of Aaronsburg.

——Miss Helen Bartholemew, who is attending Normal at Millersville, Pa., is spending her vacation with her parents at this place.

——James Hosterman, who has been attending Medical College at Cleveland, Ohio, the past six months, is home for a short vacation.

——Mr. Benjamin Stover, of Farmers Mills, was a caller at this office on Tuesday. Mr. Stover will remove to Centre Hill this spring.

——County Superintendent Gramley and wife attended the Teachers' Local Institute last week, and were entertained at the home of Mr. Simon Harper.

——Editor T. H. Harter, of the Middleburg *Post*, and Mrs. Harter, were in Centre county several days, visiting friends and cast anchor with the REPORTER two days.

Markets.

Wheat and corn still show signs of weakening in the eastern and western markets, while oats is holding its own. Hay is also bringing fair prices, with no signs for a decline. Centre county farmers can do better by raising hay, potatoes and perhaps corn, than by farming wheat. Wheat has seen its best days as a paying crop. Vegetables and truck generally pay far better than wheat.

The Coming State Superintendent.

In April Dr. D. J. Waller's term as state superintendent of public instruction will expire, and it is stated upon good authority that Dr. N. C. Schaeffer, principal of the Kutztown state normal school, will be appointed by Governor Pattison as his successor. Dr. Schaeffer is very popular with the teaching fraternity of the state and could fill the office in a creditable manner.

Great Advantages.

You will not make a mistake by calling at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, for clothing for men, boys and children. They will give you greater satisfaction for your money than any other dealer. Unusual bargains will be given. Give them a trial.

LOCAL INSTITUTE

SUCCESSFUL AND BENEFICIAL SESSIONS.

The Teachers' Local Institute was well Attended—Many Interesting Topics Discussed.

The Teachers' Local Institute convened in session in the lower room of the Evangelical church last Friday evening, with a crowded house, and many teachers present. The institute continued in session until Saturday afternoon when it closed, and its sessions throughout were successful and beneficial to the teachers and audience alike, who were in attendance.

Institute was called to order on Friday evening by the president, Prof. Chriswell, after which a choir of young ladies rendered a song followed by prayer by Rev. Eisenberg. Prof. Chriswell in his opening address welcomed the teachers and citizens, and stated that the object of the institute was to infuse new zeal into the work of the teachers, and that various topics pertaining to the welfare of teachers and pupils alike would be discussed. Miss Maggie Hannah read an interesting paper on "How to Secure Attendance." She spoke of the importance of regular attendance and cited the connection one lesson bears upon another. Her subject was the source of discussion on the part of county superintendent Gramley, Mr. A. S. Kerlin, and others, who dwelt on the subject to more or less extent.

Mr. Hiram Grove read a very interesting paper on psychology, and in clear, strong terms showed the importance of knowing the mind, and how to handle it. Mr. Grove's paper was followed by discussions on the part of Revs. Fischer and Eisenberg, and others.

Rev. Fischer read a paper on "Education and Crime." He stated there were educated as well as uneducated criminals, but drew a very distinct line between the character of the crimes committed by the two classes of rogues.

The institute adjourded until Saturday morning at nine o'clock.

When institute convened on Saturday morning a great many were present as spectators to listen to the proceedings. The first topic was "School Punishment," by Peter Leitzell. Mr. Leitzell appeared to be at home in handling the subject, and was of the impression that the rod should be used sparingly and moral suasion substituted. The subject was discussed at length by several among whom was Dr. Wolf, of Spring Mills, who was of the opinion that the rod was a necessity in certain cases and could not be spared from the school room. Common sense, he said, should designate to the teacher the method of punishment to be employed. Dr. Wolf then delivered an address on "Teaching Children how to Live." The Dr. interested the institute in a highly instructive address.

Miss Grace Durst read a well-prepared essay on "Power of Kindness," bringing out many practical points which showed that careful attention had been given to the subject. "Should the School Term be Lengthened," by R. U. Bitner, of Spring Mills, was an able argument and showed much foresight and weight. He was not in favor of lengthening the present term. The subject was discussed at length by several of the members, and many arguments were brought forward in support of and against lengthening the term. Rev. Eisenberg's address on the "Preservation of Health in our Schools," was an able argument, for the preservation of the health of the pupils of our schools, showing that a sound body is necessary for the pupil to make progress. He spoke at length upon the improperly arranged school buildings, and that reform was necessary in the manner of heating and ventilating rooms. Miss Gertrude Spangler read an essay on "How to Secure and hold Attention in the School Room," which abounded in excellent points.

"Incentives to Study," by John H. Keller, was an able address, and showed a master mind in its preparation. Illustrations drawn by the speaker were pointedly plain, and our young friend showed much ability in the manner in which he handled the subject. The institute adjourned until afternoon session.

The Art of Questioning the Pupils, was an ably prepared article by Harry Frantz, which was read at the afternoon session. Rev. Baskerville followed in a short address on "The Relations of "Education and Religion." James Gregg entertained the audience on "Who should Pay the Janitor," and was of the impression that it was an imposition upon the teachers of the county to be compelled to sweep and tend the fires.

"How to Teach Spelling," was the source of much discussion and those who participated therein were of the impression that the English language was sadly in need of a reform in spelling. A question box was opened and the disposing of them occupied a portion of the time of the institute.

The institute tendered a vote of thanks to the citizens of Centre Hall for their attention and appreciation of the proceedings.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

ROADS OPEN.

But It Takes an Army of 400 Men to Make Them So.

The snow fall this winter played many a prank in the township, and nearly all roads throughout the district, were drifted up to the extent that driving was next to impossible owing to the big drifts which greatly impede travel for several weeks. Routes were cut through fields and by wig-wagging about, cutting in and out this field and that one, one was able to get from place to place.

But this is now a thing of the past, as last week the supervisors of the townships Messrs. Sweetwood and Bruss, had over four hundred men employed for one day in making a passage through the big drifts, and now all points in the township are accessible. When the supervisors begun the work of shoveling the snow, they pushed it right through, and every unemployed man in the township was put to work.

Damage Case Decided.

The following case of damages may be worthy of note by Centre county supervisors:

In the last Snyder county court the case of Isaac Wagner against Spring township was tried. The *Post* says of it: Some time in the summer of 1890 the plaintiff in this case was moving his traction engine and thresher to the farm of Mr. Mitchell. In going there the plaintiff was compelled to pass over a wooden bridge. The plaintiff went ahead and directed the way over it, but when the engine got on it the bridge broke down and the engine fell to the bottom of the creek, doing considerable damage. For this the plaintiff sued the township of Spring. The township claimed that the plaintiff was guilty of negligence, that he should have examined the bridge, &c., but since the traction engine has its rights upon the highway, the township supervisors must afford them as much protection as other vehicles, and it becomes the duty of the supervisors to examine their bridges thoroughly and completely if they wish to escape damages. The jury in this case rendered a verdict in favor of Mr. Wagner.

Altoona Thieves Sentenced.

Nine youthful thieves who have been preying on Altoona storekeepers during the winter were sentenced by Judge Landis. Harry Yingling, William Gorman, George Stockroth, John Folk and Harry Dolly were sent to the Huntingdon reformatory, and James and Frank Shields, Joseph Hamilton and Andrew Gruhler to the Western penitentiary.

These boys no doubt were allowed to run about by their parents until late at night, getting into bad company, schooling in vice, and finally to become thieves.

We find little boys in Centre Hall, out on the streets until nine and ten o'clock at night, and they certainly are not engaged in anything that is good. Parents, are your boys among them? Beware, lest your indifference causes them to fall into bad practices and they land in prison.

Singular Death of a Horse.

A few days ago Mr. Leister and wife, while stopping a short time at John Arney's, near town, having gone there in a buggy, when they started to leave the horse began to back, and Melvin Arney led him forward a short distance, and when he let go the horse again began to back, and dropped on his hindquarters; a hurried attempt was made to get the harness unbuckled, and when done it was found the horse was dead. Mr. Leister had traded for the horse only a few days previous.

Killed on the Railroad.

A young man by name of Geo. C. Fortney, who hails from the vicinity of Boalsburg, a son of George Fortney, was killed at Altoona, on Friday last, by being knocked off a box car, on which he was standing. He was a young man aged about 25 years, lived in Altoona, and leaves a wife and three children to mourn his sad and untimely end. His remains were taken to Boalsburg for burial.

Getting Better.

All our readers will be pleased to learn that Joe W. Furey is improving in health. A letter from one of the physicians at Clifton Springs assures the family that the husband and father has improved under the treatment received at this famous health resort. The letter stated that time was all that was required to bring the editor back to health.

Recommended By Kribbs.

Congressman Kribbs, on Monday recommended the appointment of F. T. Kennedy, for postmaster at State College. This office was raised to the presidential class in December, but since that time the Republican incumbent has died, leaving the office vacant.

Seriously Ill.

Mrs. Elizabeth Runkle, of this place, has been quite sick and in a dangerous condition for the past week, and at this writing shows no signs of improvement, suffering from heart trouble and dropsy.

Bellefonte Equal To It.

The meeting of the M. E. conference at Bellefonte, in the past week, has been quite a strain upon the hospitality of that town. The membership is almost too large for a town of that size, when the "campfollowers" upon such an occasion are taken into account. But Bellefonte showed itself equal to the occasion, and some of its families kindly consented to accommodate as many as six or ten during the continuance of the conference, which lasted about a week.

The guests of the town were right royally entertained, and the members of the conference will hold Bellefonte in fond remembrance and be ready, no doubt, to again meet there, if an invitation should be extended.

Families belonging to sister denominations vied with their Methodist brethren in doing the handsome by their religious visitors. Although a heavy load it was carried all the same.

In return for all this Bellefonte had enough of piety measured out, to keep it out of the paths of the evil one for a long time, providing it struck them inwardly to the same degree as their hospitality did the divines. Taking it all in all, the preachers were as liberal in their line as their hosts were with their bed and board.

A good local market for fowls may now be looked for.

A Wee Boom.

The blast furnace of the Valentine Iron company, Bellefonte, has been blown out to be repaired and relined, which will take about six weeks. The furnace has made a very successful run, producing from 100 to 110 tons daily. Bellefonte furnace, of the Bellefonte Furnace company, will be blown in by April 1. It has not been in operation for two years, and is now having a new bosh and steam fitting put in. The ore mines in Centre county and the limestone quarries, which are owned by the company, will start up at the same time, giving employment to a great many men. Nearly all the product of this furnace is bought by the Pennsylvania Railroad company to make firebox steel.

If some of the idle capital in and around Bellefonte were put into industrial enterprises it would help the town, the local markets, and the county in general, and in place of a wee boom there would be a big booming boom.

Elected Pastor.

J. M. Runkle, who has been preaching in St. Paul's Reformed church, at Mechanicsburg, during the past two Sundays, has been unanimously elected pastor of that church and has accepted. He is one of the brightest students in the class of the Theological Seminary at Lancaster and will graduate in May. Services will be held in that church on Easter day and two evenings previous, conducted by him. Rev. Dr. Callander will conduct the communion service on Easter morning. Mr. Runkle will be ordained in the church at Mechanicsburg.

Departed Wednesday.

On Wednesday morning, Mr. D. C. Keller, and family departed for Turbotville, Pa., where he has rented a hotel stand and for the ensuing year will officiate in the capacity of landlord. Mr. Keller is of very pleasing and accommodating manner and cannot help but be popular in this vocation. He made sale of his farm stock, etc., last week, and has shaken the dust of Centre county from his feet, but we hope for not always, and trust he will again take up his residence in our midst.

New Furniture.

Jerry Miller, our tonsorial artist, is refitting his saloon with handsome new furniture and chairs, which he purchased recently. The shaving chairs are of the latest design and improved, and when Jerry is through with his refurnishing he will have rooms which will be in keeping with larger cities than Centre Hall.

Electric R. R.

Lock Haveners talk of building an electric railroad to Flemington and Mill Hall. Now let Millheim catch on for an electric road from Millheim to Coburn, and it can be done and will pay, the REPORTER is sure of it.

Stock Company.

A stock company is forming to build a $20,000 hotel at State College. Mr. A. A. Miller, of Millheim, who removed from the hotel occupied by Willis Weaver, is to be the landlord of the new hotel.

A New County.

The idea of forming a new county out of parts of Cambria, Westmoreland and Somerset, and making Johnstown the seat, is being freely discussed in the Johnstown papers.

A Water Company Organized.

Middleburg, about the size of Centre Hall, has organized a water company, with a capital of $10,000 for the erection of water works. The greater part of the stock has been subscribed.

——Lewins, Bellefonte, take the lead in suits for men and boys. Nothing quite so stylish or better made. Call and be convinced.

HERE AND THERE

NEWS ABOUT THE TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Danger of Being Swindled in Securing World's Fair Accommodations. Fire in the Earth.

Centre county, and no doubt all other counties, are being flooded with all kinds of schemes offered by circular to secure accommodations in Chicago, by taking stock in some highly painted partnership for a place to live, eat and sleep at during the Chicago Fair. You are to pay so much now, and get a certificate of stock, and these are good if you go to Chicago, and you are sure to get accommodations and also dividends. Dont bite—these nice offers will be found nice swindles, and the divys you can put in your eye with a needle. The fellows who ran the patent right and oats and other swindles, are getting up these stock boarding place schemes. The safest way is to secure quarters from reliable parties or find accommodations upon reaching the city. Confidence men will "ply their vocation" wherever there is promise of returns, and this scheme is one of the many that will be in operation during the six months of the fair.

Fire In the Earth.

The Honeybrook mines, operated by the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal company, at Honeybrook, are on fire again and the present outbreak shows very alarming circumstances. Work in the stripping will soon have to be abandoned, for a radius of three miles. The mines known as Whenlon, Buck Mountain and Wanwoth worked by the above companies, have been abandoned. Should the fire spread along these points the loss will be immense. The village of Honeybrook, which is directly over the mine, is menaced by a collapse of earth. Fissures running through the town have been caused by the settlement of the earth. These cracks serve as chimneys for the gas to escape. The people of Honeybrook feel apprehensive.

Lancaster County Farmers Appeal.

For the first time in the history of Lancaster county, two farmers appealed from their road tax assessment. They are George W. and Amos S. Lefever, of East Lampeter township, and their tax was $17.83 and $9.83, respectively. They refused to pay, claiming the tax exorbitant, and a levy was made. They then took out an appeal and the case will now be tried by a jury. If the matter is decided in favor of the farmers, it will revolutionize the assessment of road tax in country districts and probably be the cause of endless litigation.

Thousands of Crows Dying.

Thousands of dead crows lie upon the ground under the trees on the mountain east of Brush Valley, beyond McKnight's Gap, near Reading. This point has been a roosting place for crows for many years. The unusually severe winter and the deep snow have billed the great black birds. There are said to be tons upon tons of dead crows on the mountain at this famous roosting place. The coldness has blinded many of them so they cannot find any food.

An Interesting Relic.

A collector of prehistoric relics at Washington is the owner of which is asserted to be the body of a petrified man. He states that it was found about two weeks ago in the Black Hills. Washington physicians pronounce it a genuine petrifaction of a human body, and one of the most interesting specimens of its kind ever discovered. It is supposed to be nearly three hundred years old and the body of a white man.

The Grain Fields.

The snow has nearly all disappeared and the wheat fields show up all right for a fair crop. This is cheering, and if to it we could add that the industrious farmer was to have better prices for his wheat, it would give us additional pleasure to mention it. But there is little prospect for a rise in prices of grain. Wheat is not going to bring its own as it should, the west is overstocking the market.

Thirst Will Drive Them Out.

Rats can be driven out of any house by depriving them of water. They can almost live indefinitely without food and when hard pushed will not hesitate to eat each other, but no rat can go twenty-four hours without drink, and if every possible means of obtaining water is taken from them, they will desert the vicinity.

Fine Footwear.

For boots and shoes go to Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte. He carries a high grade of footwear for ladies, gentlemen and children, which cannot be equaled by any dealer. The very best the market affords is to be found there. Prices right.

Moving to Town.

Mr. Henry Meyer, of Linden Hall intends moving to Centre Hall this coming spring and will occupy the house owned by Sheriff Spangler on Church street.

Short Items.

Benj. Arney is a Centre Haller since last Tuesday.

Michael Willow is quite feeble in health.

D. C. Keller's sale was largely attended and articles sold brought good prices.

Bellefonte is quiet again since the ministers left. Chickens are scarce there now.

We are favored with springlike temperature this week, but roads are muddy.

S. P. Hennich, of Potters Mills was a caller at the REPORTER office the other day.

Will Be Ready.

Fishermen are already looking up rod and line for the approaching campaign against that most delicious of the finny tribe, the speckled beauties. Possibly there will be an average of one beauty to each angler. The fellow sending the largest trout to this office gets the REPORTER one year gratis.

Spring Mills Select School.

Dr. D. M. Wolf's select school, at Spring Mills, will open for the spring term, Monday, April 10th. Those wishing to attend should nofify Prof. Wolf as soon as possible, as the number received may be limited.

mar16-2t

Stickers Were Used.

All the votes in one precinct of Johnstown were thrown out at the recent election because stickers were used. The court will decide the case.

In Market.

Shad have made their appearance hereabouts; the critters are small, but that is balanced on the other hand by the price being big.

Few Sales.

Since so many folks held their own sales this season, it strikes us the sheriff might have fewer sales in consequence.

Saw Mill for Sale.

Shingle mill, Lath mill, six head of horses and mules, lumber wagons, chains, etc., will be offered at private sale. Address,

HUYETT & MEYER,
Centre Hall.

Latest Novelties.

Latest novelties in spring clothing for men, boys, and children.

The best suit in the market for men at $10.00. Tailoring a specialty.

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Bellefonte

For Rent.

A two-story dwelling house and lot with stable, etc., at Centre Hall tion is for rent. Possession given at any time. Apply to F. Kurtz. tf

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON

Wheat	70
Rye	58
Corn	46
Oats new	35
Barley	40
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	25
Eggs	16
Lard	10
Shoulders	11
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	65
Sides	9

LADIES', MISSES'.....
.....AND CHILDREN'S

COATS

at great reductions.

Muffs, Clouds, Boas, Leggins and seasonable goods in great variety.

FUR RUGS, TABLE COVERS.

Lace and Heavy Curtains and the little sash draperies.

Try Hayne's wood gloss and save money.

A fine line of
MEN'S NECK WEAR
Night Shirts, Etc.

Garmans.

SALE REGISTER.

MARCH 24.—P. A. Leister, at Structown, at 1 o'clock, farm implements, household goods, etc.

MARCH 27.—Adam Krumrine, at Tusseyville, horses, cows, young cattle, sheep, farm implements, etc.

MARCH 28.—William Scholl, 2 miles east of Centre Hall, horses, cows, young cattle, sheep, hogs, farm implements, household goods, etc.

MARCH 31.—D. F. Wieland, at 10 o'clock, Linden Hall, 3 head horses, 4 cows, 57 sheep, 8 hogs, farm implements and wagons, household goods, etc.

April 1.—Jacob Harpster, Centre Hall, at 1 o'clock, bedsteads, chairs, tables, and other household goods.

MARCH 30, Mrs J. Hanna, 2½ miles southwest of Spring Mills, horses, cows, Deering reaper wagons, and other farming implements, and household goods.